PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dak, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,588.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P.M.				
12th Dec	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCEANA	6010		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7361		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9631		
13th "	EGYPT	7913		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6523		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10513		
10th "	PERSIA	7361		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9606
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	529
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	925	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland viâ Genoa or Marseilles returning viâ Marseilles or Naples	682	*1136	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning to-day from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Manchester	...	.....	Dec. 15	.....
A. City of Benares	...	Dec. 1	.....	Dec. 22 1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	.....
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 8—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LINGA	2,171	Mon 14th Dec.	11 a.m. P D & C*
KOLA	1,205	Tues 15th Dec.	9 a.m. Ostch Mandvie,
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 11th Dec.	6 a.m. (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Ostch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Dec. calling at Veraval, Muscrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Dec, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,360 tons, sailing on or about 19th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Assam, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

8th December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,839	Schmitz	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb, "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	3,378	Barillon	18th Mar, "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr, "
NERA	5,839	Schmitz	13th May, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	3,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec, 1908
KORRER	542.3	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th Jan, 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st Feb, 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Feb, 1909
KORRER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar, 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th Mar, 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	5,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORRER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Daboevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan, 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	3,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar, 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr, 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipping at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers:	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	3,159	E. Radonicich	26th Dec 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 1st, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
OLYMPIA	A. Tait	5124	11th Dec 08.
CIRCASSIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6716	27th " "
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5106	18th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA	6500	A. Hair	27th February, 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5104	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	18th May, 1909.
ELYSIA		A. Haig	25th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 385
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 413
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 634
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 794
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and head from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospitals, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All Steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by R. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passages, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,

(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† KANZLER	3,000	Michelsen	14th Dec.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

34, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 3RD Nov., 1908.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Samarang.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi.	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay.	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Sanghai (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT,

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
ROBERT ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

SEASONABLE GIFTS.

COMPLIMENTARY. BIRTHDAY. X'MAS. NEW YEAR.

The largest Stock in Western India to Select from

IN FASHIONABLE

- Jewellery.
- Silver Table Ware.
- Silver Table Toilet Sets.
- Silver Decorative Articles.
- Silver Prize Cups.
- Silver Office Table Requisites.
- Electro Plated Goods.

All the latest Novelties in their most Select form.

From the 1st to 31st December we pay Postage, Insurance, and pack for Europe or India all goods purchased from us Free of Charge.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY & POONA.

DO YOU KNOW?

That the vast resources of the well known English firm of Gun-makers,

MESSRS. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM LTD.,

BEING AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MANUFACTURERS,

THE VERY BEST MATERIAL

IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED,

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.

SOLE AGENTS:

K. & S. MOTOR COY,
BOMBAY, 7.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.
GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Walnuts, Almonds Hoselnuts and Chestnuts, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITION).

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated: as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of [illegible] and [illegible] vancy. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Smoky or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 12s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and notice worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DESPERATE and SERIOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical services," by Dr. De Roos, on the [illegible] across debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from the [illegible] Exhibition, 15 Royal Court, Rolton [illegible], E.C., or estimate of the Author for the De Roos [illegible]

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD. (VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

PAINTS

As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH. SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YOLLO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH GROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Maksanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at most moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER LONDON."

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	" 7,57,500
Reserve Fund	" 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.

Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM

D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA, and All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE" SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:

BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,

28, ESPLANADE RO

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. "ALEXANDRIA," 3,501 Tons, Commander E. G. Fry, SAILING 10th instant, has accommodation for a limited number of 1st Class Passengers for GENOA. The steamer is fitted with Electric Lights, Fans, &c. Cuisine a speciality.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS, Agency,
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.),
Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. "CITY OF MANCHESTER," 5551 Tons, Commander Findlay, is due to SAIL hence to DUNKIRK direct, on the 15th December, 1908, and fares include passage across to London.

If sufficient inducements offer she will land passengers at Plymouth.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS' Agency,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Bombay.

NOTICE.

LADIES or GENTLEMEN, European, Eurasian, Parsi or Hindu can earn a reasonable income without neglecting or interfering in their own work, by canvassing between friends and aquaintances. For further particulars apply to Box No. 712, care of this Paper.

CHANGE OF SURNAME.

I THE UNDERSIGNED JOSEPH GUBBAY formerly known as JOSEPH EZEKIEL JOSHUA ABRAHAM, of 71, Canning Street in the Town of Calcutta, do hereby give notice that by a Deed Poll bearing date the 2nd day of December, 1908, I have assumed and taken the surname of GUBBAY in lieu of my previous family surname of ABRAHAM and that I shall be distinguished and known by others by the name of JOSEPH GUBBAY in all granted deeds, wills, assurances and other future instruments and documents whatsoever and in all business matters and in all actions and other proceedings to or in which I may become a party or be otherwise interested and for every other purpose and on every other occasion whatsoever.—Dated this 3rd day of December, 1908.

JOSEPH GUBBAY.

DOLL DRESSING COMPETITION.

THE Public are invited to contribute DRESSED DOLLS for a competition.

A Gold Bangle and five other Prizes will be awarded for the six best Dressed Dolls.

The Dolls for competition will be exhibited at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, on SATURDAY, 19th, December, at 4-30.

Prizes will be given to successful competitors at 5-30, after which the Dolls will be SOLD by AUCTION for Christmas donations to the following Charities :—

Dr. Gertrude Bradley's Hospital, Umarkhadi.
The Poor box, St. Thomas's Cathedral.
The Poor box, Roman Catholic Cathedral.
The following ladies have consented to act as Judges :—Lady HUGHES, Mrs. OWEN DUNN, Mrs. DAVIDSON, Dr. BENSON and Mrs. PLINSTON.

Dolls for competition to have owner's name and address affixed and to be sent to the Y. M. C. A. Hall by 10 o'clock on SATURDAY, 19th December.

Further information may be obtained from Miss Willis, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Please Read This.

DON'T EXPERIMENT.

WHEN suffering from a severe attack of DIARRHŒA, don't waste any time experimenting with various medicines, but take at once E. J. LAZARUS & Co.'s Catechu Mixture. The result is certain, a cure will be effected. Get a bottle today : it may save a life. Should be kept in every household.

In bottles, at Rs. 2.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From T. W. GEARY, Jr. Exr. P., CALCUTTA :—"Just a line to inform you of the efficacy of your medicine. I had been a great sufferer from severe attacks of Diarrhœa and Dysentery for the past three and a half years, and had tried all kinds of medicine, but only to give me relief for the time being. Only about a fortnight ago, I heard of and tried your Catechu Mixture and I must say found it a most wonderful medicine, for two or three doses has completely cured me. Thanks be to God and to your invaluable remedy. I am now as well as possible. You can make what use you like of this."

From Miss E. A. L., LUCKNOW :—"A friend of mine before going to Burmah last year, gave me a bottle of Catechu Mixture for the relief and cure of diarrhœa. As it has done me so much good, I will feel much obliged if you send me a bottle of it."

From T. OTTER, Esq., District Surveyor, NELLORE :—"Please send per V. P. Parcel to be sent by Train addressed as below. 2 bottles of Catechu.

I have to state that your medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please.

Mrs. ELLIS, MEERUT :—"Please send to my address 1 bottle Restringent Mixture and 1 bottle Catechu. Both these preparations are invaluable, and I never will be without them.

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
Medical Hall, Benares.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

GUARANTEE.—"Guide and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on questions regarding Gifts, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. F. Parekh, Bt. 6. Apply Box No. 658, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE LONDON BIOSCOPE

Better than the Best

BOMBAY'S BIGGEST

BIOSCOPE.

Last night of Programme No. 1.

TO-MORROW,

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

3,000 FEET OF NEW FILMS.

WE CHANGE OUR FILMS TWICE WEEKLY.

The only Company in Bombay who do this.

OUR AIM A CONSTANT CHANGE

To amuse and to instruct.

FULL BAND AND SCENIC EFFECTS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

LOOK out for the ROMEO & JULIET film.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).

With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES AMONGST THEM.

THEIR MAJESTIES the KING and QUEEN of ENGLAND visiting last Summer on Board a Man-of-War at Gaeta ; their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy.

This film has been shown with enormous success in England and all over the world

and

The Grand Historical Drama,

CHARLOTTE CORDAY,

which took place during the FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Other films, instructive, magical and laughable.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,

As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES of ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.

BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY, 10TH DECEMBER,

AT 9-30 P.M.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL

BY

LOUIS EDGER.

PROGRAMME.

I. Italian Concerto. ... ... Bach.
(A.) Allegro moderato. (B.) Andante. (C) Presto.
II. Sonata op. 111 in C minor, ... Beethoven.
(A.) Maestoso—Allegro con brio ed appassionata.
(B.) Arietta : Adagio molto cantabile e semplice.
III. (A) ETUDE in E flat minor op. 10
(C) ETUDE in G flat major op. 25 ... Chopin.
(C) BALLADE in A flat op. 47
IV. CARNAVAL ... ... SCHUMANN.
Preambule, Pierrot, Arlequin V Jse noble, Eusebius, Florestan, Coquette, Replique, Papillons, Lettres dansantes, Chiarina, Chopin, Estrella Reconnaissance, Pantalon et Colombive, Valse allemande, Paganini Aveu, Promenade, Pause, Marche des Davidsbandliers contre les Philistins.

Stalls, Rs. 5 and 3.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

TOWN HALL.

Under the Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 15th and 16th DECEMBER.

The Most Notable Concert Organization ever to Visit the East and the only Metropolitan Company of the Season, the

HERBERT WITHERS
HERBERT WITHERS
HERBERT WITHERS
CONCERT COMPANY.
CONCERT COMPANY.
CONCERT COMPANY.

Supported by the Band of H. E. The Governor under the Direction of Mr. Behr.

World Tour 1908-09 under Direction of Charles Harrison Gibbons.

MME LUISA SOBRINO, Prima Donna Soprano.

MR. CHARLES BENNETT, Baritone.

MME MARGUERITE ELZY, F. R. A. M., Solo Pianist and Mr. Herbert Withers, Violoncellist.

Unanimous Press Endorsements.

ON DEPARTURE FROM HOME :—

"Unquestionably the strongest group of concert artistes London has loaned to the Colonies in years."—"The Telegraph".

AFTER THE OPENING CONCERT :—

"A rich and rare musical treat * * * The most brilliant entertainment ever given in Colombo, the concert of the Madame Albani Company, presented by the same enterprising and resourceful entrepreneur not excepted. Each item was a gem. Those present, and these included all that is best in musical Colombo, listened enraptured."—"The Ceylon Independent," 6th Nov.

"Certainly the strongest group of concert artistes ever heard here,"—"The Times of Ceylon," 6th Nov.

"Unquestionably the best musical organization which has ever favoured Ceylon with a visit".—"Ceylon Observer", 6th Nov.

AFTER THE FIRST CONCERT IN INDIA :—

"Nothing less than an artistic triumph * * * The very best concert ever heard in Madras"—"Madras Mail," 13th Nov.

"We are of opinion that it was the best concer ever given in Madras."—"Madras Times", 13th Nov.

WITH THE VICEROY AT LUCKNOW :—

"A musical performance unparallelled, in the history of Lucknow. * * * His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Minto and Lady Hewett appeared to take keen enjoyment in the performance, it would have been difficult indeed for anyone to have resisted the charm of the many exquisite items" "Indian Daily Telegraph," Lucknow, 24th Nov.

Plan and Tickets At SOUNDY & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

THE GREATEST MUSICAL EVENT OF 1908.

RAFALESWKI AND LILI SHARP

(MDME RAFALEWSKI)

VOCALIST KUBELIK CONCERTS, LONDON.

Fresh from their London successes.

Rafalewski, Rafalewski, Rafalewski } and { Lili Sharp, Lili Sharp, Lili Sharp

The Marvellous Pianist and Violinist. The Australians Nightingale.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Owing to their Calcutta engagements.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

TUESDAY, DEC. 8TH.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Violin Soli... ... "Traumerei" (Dreaming) ...Schumann.
"Souvenirs D'allemagne" ... ...Rafalewski.
"Zigeunerweisen" ... ...Sarasate.
(Gipsy Fortune Tellers.)
M. RAFALEWSKI.

Piano Soli.
Fugue ... ...Bach.
Nocturne ... ...Chopin.
Etude (for left hand only) ... ...Rafalewski.
"Eclater de Rire" ... ... "
M. RAFLEWSKI.
E STRANO.

Recit e Scena ... Ah, fors e lui ...Verdi.
Lullaby... Sleep, Little Brown Dove ...Rafalewski.
Scotch Song...
"I'm owre young to marry yet" ...Anonymous.
MISS LILI SHARP.
Song... "Love could I only tell thee" ...Capel
M. RAFALEWSKI.
Duet ... "The Syren and Friar" ...Louis.
MISS LILI SHARP & M. RAFALEWSKI.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

Violin Soli ... "Legende" (A Strange Story) ...Wieniawski.
"Das Vogelein in Baume" ... ...Paganini.
(The Bird in the tree.)
M. RAFALEWSKI.
Pianoforte Soli... ... "Valse" ...Rafalewski.
"Midsummer Night's Dream...Mendelsohn-Liszt.
M. RAFALEWSKI.
"Songs my mother taught me" ... Dvorak,
"Solveigs' Song" ... ... Greig,
"Sing Sweet Bird" ... ... Ganz.
MISS LILI SHARP.
Duet ... ... "Trust her not" ...Balfe.
MISS LILI SHARP & M. RAFALEWSKI.
Song ... ... "Toreador" ... ...Bizet
M. RAFALEWSKI.
Laughing Song... "La Bourbonise" ...Auber.
Song... ... ... "Good-Bye" ...Tosti.
MISS LILI SHARP.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BLUTHNER GRAND PIANO

Kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

Plan at MARCKS & Co.

Rs. 5 and 2.

Special concessions to *bona fide* Students.

THE TERRIBLE HYDERABAD FLOODS,

Graphically illustrated from life by the

EXCELSIOR CENEMATOGRAPH,

MAIDAN, BOMBAY,

From WEDNESDAY next.

These pictures were taken specially by a Cinematograph expert who happened to be present at the time of the occurrence.

The Excelsior has the sole rights of exhibiting this stirring film.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS

TRY THE

MAY BLOSSOM

TEA

Are the Best in the Market, being pure Ceylon and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.

BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Apply early to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co.

Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

MILLER & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,

No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chapsor windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites. Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMA NATURAL WATER (Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from Fever ?—If so, send to Phillips and Co., for a trial bottle of FEBRICURA, Re. 1 per bottle. The only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOFED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 856, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratian Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand : and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Re. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Madows Street, and are now located at 9 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER GELDING, aged 7 years, height 16'-1½" strong, and regularly driven in a victoria. The property of the late Mr. D. Gostling. Apply Messrs. W. STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour to General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 8. Mofussil Rs. 2 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

HOUSE OR FLAT.—WANTED, from beginning of February, House, Flat, or sitting Room, 2 Bedrooms, 1 Dressing-room, furnished for about six weeks. Address "P.," care of this Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and Ship Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A coloured Map of India showing the principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price. With Annual Subscription. To be obtained of the Advertiser Weekly.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works 9, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large orders with name of Company included. Apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAWN MOWERS. New Excelsior, sizes 8" to 26", Garden Tools, Pumps, Cans, &c., &c.—FALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 604 c/o 'Bombay Gazette" Office.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Re. 1 and higher.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Our's Buildings (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Mora Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-0-0 ; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re 1. Apply Box No. 608, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per the 1000 ; and if printed on flap, As. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TRAVELLING SECRETARY WANTED—Good TYPIST, Remington Machine. Stenography essential. Good salary to competent man. European, Eurasian or Native Christian preferred. Apply in writing to Box No. 714, care of this Paper.

TO LET, in Elphinstone Circle, a FLAT. First Floor, suitable for Offices. Apply ALLIANCE BANK, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Gratian Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 609, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Limited, Green Street, Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

WANTED.—FINANCING Rs. 50,000 ; a well paying safe business ; fifteen per cent, guaranteed annual net profit on Investment. Apply to Box No. 710, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—LADY and GENT CANVASSERS, European, Eurasian, Parsi and Hindus. For Particulars apply to Box No. 711, care of this Paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Rs. 15 per annum inclusive of postage.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld., at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. are in the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Cotton Goods Buyers, Ltd., 23, E.C., International, Private, &c. CODES USED :—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

Estd. since 1839.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a falsity.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

THE BALANCE

OF

THE COLLECTION

OF

THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE

WORKS OF ART

AND

CURIOS

WILL BE DISPOSED OF TO-DAY

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

NEXT DOOR TO MESSRS. JOST LTD., HORNBY ROAD.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager, BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	32 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 4	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM.
General Manager.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A Safe and Speedy Remedy for all Irregularities.

Ladies should always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as the first sign of any irregularity of the System is timely and effectually removed by the administration of these pills, which are recommended for their extraordinary action. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists, or post free on receipt of remittance. Price, Rs. 2. Sole Agents, MOSES & Co., Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£29,498,500

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

GRADE THERAPION MARK.

THIS successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of this kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms, decay of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, restraint in hot, unhealthy climates, etc. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/- and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package [illegible] Non-Commissioned, and without it.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of Gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

A SPECIFIC

for the relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and of DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

MULLINS

Pressed Steel

ROWING BOATS

11 to 16 ft. long.

Complete with Oars, Rudders, &c.

PRICES FROM

Rs. 200 TO Rs. 250.

Colored Illustrated Sheet with Prices and all Particulars on Application.

Inspection Invited.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,

Branch Show Room, Hummum Street. } BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four lines ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two lines.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four lines ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three lines. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.—SANJANA & Co. 7, Hornby Road, Bombay, Sole Agents to the world-famous manufacturers, Messrs. Lilley and Skinner, Ltd., London, invite attention of Dealers as well as of the General Public to their excellent stock of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Sandles, Boot Creams, Boot-trees, etc. Favourable terms to Dealers. Persons desirous of opening Boot Departments will be given special facilities. Agents wanted everywhere.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame, Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 281, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title-deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business, Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,

LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS :—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Musjid, Post No. 9.

KEATING'S LOZENGES

CURE THE WORST COUGH

SOLD IN BOTTLES 1/-&2/9 EVERYWHERE.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards ; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memorium Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. C

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer Capri 2,718 tons Captain P. Dominico, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Umta 3,492 tons, Captain R. Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and general and 2 cabin and 24 deck passengers.

THE steamer Gerd, 758 tons, Captain N. M. Andreasen, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Bangkok with a cargo of timber and 5 deck passangers.

THE Japan Line steamer Wakumeya Maru, 3,437 tons, Captain T. Yamawaki, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola 510 tons, Captain W. Moxon arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from Buseh &c. with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 174 deck passengers.

THE S. S. Ipswich, 515 tons, Captain E. B. Pigot will sail to-day for Jedah with 400 pilgrims.

THE S. S. Visegeth, 2,613 tons, Captain W. Rul, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

THE S. S. Arabistan, 1,819 tons, Captain J. S. Edmondson, will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Northbrook.....Comdr C N Nealy .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 7

Ardgowan.....2725 Johnsten.....
Arcadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Africa .....1302 .....Morrison M M & Co
Benwadi.....3270 Le Brocq .....M M & Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson...W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 ...Kaselvurn.....M M & Co
Clematis.....2829 Davies .....J M & Co
Caledonia 3529 Gordon, London27-2.09 P & O S N Co
Capri.....2718 Dominico...Hongkong ...F & R S N Co
Eastville.....2206 Wright .....James M & Co
Elgin.....2443 Potts .....W & A G & Co
Fife.....2494 Harrison .....The Bombay Co
Falls of Moness...Sheelston.....
Gerd.....758 Andreason .....F F Campbell & Co
Iman ova .....2672 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Kt Templor.....4601 Gihilt.....W & A Graham & Co
Kilkerran .....2413 Smith .....Calcutta
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Nawab.....2041 Olden-Col .....T M & Co
Oolobaria.....3437 Chappell.....M M & Co
Purley .....2785 Pritchatt.....W & A G & Co
Ramsfels .....3523 Krippner .....W & A G & Co
Strathgarry .....2840 Stan ope .....W & A G & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz.....2523 Baltelin .....Shah S N Co
Strathness.....3812 Lamont.....W & A G & Co
Strathclyde.....2542 Orenr ...Shaw Wallnad & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delhi	4784	Ardrews...	Shanghai	22-12	P & O Co
B Umta.....	3492	Phillips.....			N F M M & Co
D&E Colaba	3880	Robertson	Antwerp	12-12	M M & Co
Chyebassa.....	3922	Walge...	Hull & Antwerp	12-12	M Mackenzie & Co
H Mansoori.....1735		Hannaly.....			P Gulf...N F B & P S N Co
R Ipswich.....516		Pigot...	Jedah	7-12	Shah S N Co
N Vellore...3118		Pattie...	Philadelphia	10-12	R A Willis
O Kanster.....1865		Nicholson...	Zanzibar	...14-12	...A Strandes
P Umeumbi 2139		Mitchell ...	Mid-Hesbro	...15-12	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Olympia	3269	O'borne ...	L'pool	...11-12	...W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino	2682	Mancini	Genoa	.....	12-12 G D Grossi
4 Sandon Hall	3293	Main...	Hull	...10-12	...K Nixon & Co
5 Alexandria	3194	Fry...	D'kirk	...12-12	K N & Co
7 Praga	2368	Gillhaber...	Trieste	14-12	A L S N Co
9 Assaye.....	4359	Daniel,	Shanghai	8-12	P & O Co
10 & 11 City of Rampra	4320	Morrison...	K'chi.	10-12	K Nixon & Co
12 Arabia.....	4167	Leigh ...	London	...2-1.09	P & O Co
14 Kola	510	Moxon.....	Buseh	...10-12	M M & Co
15 Wakamya maru	3437	Yamawaki ...	Kobe	16-12	M Y Kaisha
16 Arabistan	1821	Edmondson	Trieste	8-12	M M & Co
Kirkby Bank	...2093	Kerr	Offside N		F W & A G & Co
Kaveri.....	552	Mahmed...	B'Nagar	...9-12	B O N Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed...	K'chi	...8-12	B O N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Kola s	Moxon	Buseh, Nov 29
	Gerd s	Andresen ...	Bangkok, Nov 14
7	Wakamiya Maru s	Yamawaki ...	Kobe, Nov 4
	Umta	Phillips	Mauritius Nov 16
	Capri s... -	Dominico ...	H'kong, Nov 14

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Bulimba s	Butler	Persian Gulf, &c
	Visigoth s	Sul	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Ipswich, Pigot, for Jedah.
" Arabistan, Edmondson, for Trieste.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Praga, for Trieste, &c.
" Arabia, for London.
" Umsumbi, for Antwerp.
" Gerd, for Bangkok, &c.
" Wakamiya Maru, for Kobe, &c.
" Mousseri, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" B Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, SATURDAY, NOV. 28.

ARRIVALS. Date	Vessels.	From	DEPARTURES. Date	To
June 21	Patrania	Copenhagon		
Nov. 1	Saint Bede	Cardiff		
15	R. N. Elba	Berbera	22	Obock
16	C. S. Electra	Perim	28	Perim
	R. I. M. Dalrousie	Do.		
17	R. N. Stafleta	Mogadicio		
18	Salestte	Bombay		Bombay
21	R.I.M.S Northbrook	Calcutta	25	Bombay
	Alavi	Bombay	22	Jedda
	Missir	Red Sea Ports	23	Red Sea Ports
	Falcon	Somali Coast		Somali Coast
22	Bohemia	Bombay	22	Trieste
	Prince Regent	Durban		Hamburg
	Sk. Barkhud	Perim	23	Perim
	India	London	22	Sydney
	Africa	Mokalla	25	Hodeidah
23	Clan Campbell	Calicut	23	London
	Woodcock	Hodeida		Zeilla
	A. Vispucci	Muscawa		Muscawa
	Portuguese Gun boat Patria	Lisbon	25	Macu
25	Binger	D'Jibouti	26	D'Jibouti
	Vinde bona	Calcutta	25	Trieste-Calcutta
	Nippon	Trieste	26	Jeddah v i a Perim
	Islami	Bombay		
	Bedonia	Cardiff		London
	Macedonia	Bombay		Jeddah v i a Perim
	Badria	Bombay		
26	Falcon	Berbera	27	London
	Dilwara	Calcutta		Bremen
	Seydlitz	Sydney		Calcutta
27	Georgiatan	London		Bombay
	Mousseri	Jeddah		Jeddah
	Mogaffari	Buseh		
28	Varra	Marseilles	28	China via Bombay
	Praga	Trieste		Bombay
	Woodcock	Somali Coast		
	The Ambian	Glasgow		
	Kalemo	New York		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
28	Norfolk	Calcutta
Dec. 2	Alcana	Calcutta
4	Clan Macintyre	Liverpool
4	Crostafels	Antwerp

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 6 h instant, via Lamu.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Oceanien, from Bombay arrived at Suez, on Sunday, the 6th instant at noon.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—400 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co; 75 bales wool, J Karra; 90 bales wool, W Ramjidas; 22 baleswool, J Moolchand; 37 bales wool, R Rampatah; 35 bales wool, H A Janmahomed: 101 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 24 baleswool, R Dossa and Co.

City of Benares s—200 bales cotton, Goddum and Co; 13 cwts boneseal, R Kaderbhoy; 1,935 cwts myrabollams, Elsjee Oomersey; 4,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee and Co; 1,200 cwts linseed cake, 800 cwts nigerkardeecake, Glade and Co.

FOR HULL.

Umzumbi s—1,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers; 90 bales hemp R Muncherjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—220 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 56 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 320 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed, N Lalcobhoy, 1,800 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 200 bales cottonfly and waste, C Hirji and Co.

Sandon Hall s—100 bales cotton-fly C Heerji and Co.

Chyebassa s—1,000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—320 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 5 bales twist Kharos Brothers; 3,340 cwts mowraseed, John Fachiri; 105 cwts senna leaves, P C Sethna.

City of Benares s—90 cwt gingelly-seed, John Fachiri; 1,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.; 400 cwts mowraseed, John Facheri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—50 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Alexandria s—150 bales cotton, 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 29 balles cotton-fly, K Visram and Co.

R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Arabistan s—2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Arabistan s—1 bale cotton, 600 cwts casterseed, Ralli Brothers; 290 bales cotton, Hirachand and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Arabistan s—4,000 cwts gingellyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—183 boxes dollars, (Rs, 690529) Yokhama Specie Bank; 153 boxes dollars, (Rs 438,608) The International Banking Corporation; 30 cwts dry fruit M Vassanjee; 86 chests opium, P and O Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wokamiya Maru s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 300 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co; 7 bales cotton L Abercrombie and Co.

FOR YOKOHA.

Wokamiya Maru s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla. & Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 8th December.

There will be a Meeting of the Members of the Corps at the Office of Messrs Killick Nixon and Co, on Thursday the 10th instant at 6 p.m., for the election of an Officer to fill an existing vacancy.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS F. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th December.

511.—PRACTICE.

There will be 1" aiming Rifle practice for No. 1 and 2 Companies at Middle Ground on Saturday the 12th instant.

Fall in at the B. V. A. Club Apollo Bundee at 4-00 p m.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

E. E. GO.

The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 8th instant at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manning.

512.—PROFICIENCY CLASS.

The Proficiency Class will be held at the Club on Wednesday the 9th instant at 7 p. m.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 8th December.

596.—Detail for the week ending 12th instant :—

Today Tuesday, 8th inst—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

Subject—Skirmishing, Signals and Whistle calls.

Sections 45 to 57 Part I Infantry Training 1903.

2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Wednesday 9th inst.—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.

2 Lectures in the Town Hall for all Officers and N.-C. Officers at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Thursday, 10th inst—"I", "K", and "M" Coys. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

Friday, 11th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

2 Proficiency class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

8 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

Saturday 12th instant.—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz for Attack and Defence practice.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform.

Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 3-30 p. m.

Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Grant Road and Dadar.

Members travelling from other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

Refreshments will be provided.

Note.—This train does not stop at Mahaluxmi, Lower Parel and Elphinstone Road.

597.—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. B.

A MARRIAGE will shortly take place between Colonel Ward Bennitt, late 5th Lancers and Inniskilling Dragoons, of Stoke Green House, Slough, and the Hon. Mrs. Tyrwhitt, 28, Egerton Gardens, widow of Capt. the Hon. Hugh Tyrwhitt, R.N., C.S.I., M.V.O., and daughter of the late W. O. Foster, of Apley Park, Shropshire.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TIREMAN—November 29, at Bellary, the wife of Henry Tireman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FITZGERALD—WAREHAM—November 9, at the Cathedral, Agra, Raymond Osmond FitzGerald to Henrietta, third daughter of Mr. F. S. Wareham.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h., 1m. High water, 11-17m., Low water, 5-31m., 5-16a.

Rafalewski's Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.

Bandmann's Theatre, the London Bioscope, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 8th, Full Moon, 3h. 14-1m. a.m.; Dec. 16th, Last Quarter, 2h. 42-8m. a.m.; Dec. 23rd, New Moon, 5h. 19-7m. p.m.; Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m.; Dec. 15th, in Apogee, 0h. p.m.; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, December 9.—Municipal Standing Committee 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 0-13m., 11-56a.; Low water, 6-12m., 5-31a.

Thursday, December 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m. Mr. Louis Edger's Pianforte Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 0-56m., 0-34a.; Low water, 6-52m., 6-25a.

Friday, December 11.—The Sarasvati Mills, 2 Dean Lane, 2 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m High water, 1-26m., 1-11a. Low water, 7-31m. 6-58a.

Saturday, December 12.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yatch Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 2-1m., 1-48a. Low water, 8-11m., 7-21a.

Sunday, December 13.—3rd Sunday in Advent. Meeting of the Bombay Hunt, Parla. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 2-35m., 2-26a. Low water, 8-55m., 8-6a.

Monday, December 14.—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture on Commercial Education, Byramji Jejeebhoy Institute, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 3m. Sun sets, 6h. 4m. High water, 3-9m., 3-3a. Low water, 9-46m., 8-47a.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.—Both the candidates for the M.D. Examination of the Bombay University, Branch I, Medicine, have failed to pass the examination. The result was announced yesterday.

THE SULTAN AND BOMBAY MAHOMEDANS.—Mr. Abdul Karim Munshi, the Honorary Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab of Bombay received the following reply from the Turkish Consul-General, dated 25th November, Bombay:—Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter I am directed to convey to you the high satisfaction with which my Government and my august Sovereign received your congratulations submitted to them through this Consulate on the occasion of the 33rd anniversary of the accession to the throne, the granting of the Constitution and the inauguration of the Hedjaz Railway.

THE "AKHBAR-I-SOUDAGAR."—The "Akhbar-i-Soudagar," one of the three principal Gujarati daily newspapers, has been placed under new management and direction from the 1st instant. The new conductor of the paper is Mr. Ardeshir Pestonji Contractor, lately the Editor and one of the partners in the firm of Messrs. Ardeshir and Co., the owners of the Sanj Vartman the Gujarati evening newspaper. Mr. Contractor has been a pressman for a number of years and has had experience in every branch of a newspaper office. He promises to make the "Akhbar" a popular and cosmopolitan cheap newspaper of Bombay for the Gujarati reading population of this City.

THE SUGAR FIRE.

Police Report.

WITH regard to the destructive fire in a sugar warehouse on Saturday, Superintendent Sanderson of the "B" Division has submitted the following report to the Police Commissioner :—At 3-30 p. m. yesterday (Saturday) a fire broke out in a godown at Thana-street, belonging to one Lakhamsey Nappoo and occupied by Sidick Haji Hoosein, a sugar merchant of Kumbeker-street, who had kept 35,000 sacks of sugar valued at Rs. 5,50,000 in the building. An alarm was raised and the Fire Brigade was quickly on the scene and commenced to work and had the fire under control by 5 p.m., but the building was completely gutted and most of the sugar was destroyed by fire and water. The sugar was mortgaged to the Indian Specie Bank for its full value and the building is insured in the All-India United Insurance Company for Rs. 35,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

THE J. M. MACLEAN FUND.

Amounts Received :—

Mite .....Rs. 15
J. A. Wadia.....,, 20

MAJOR RICHARDSON has received from the Czar, through General Yermoleff, Russian Military Attache, a gold watch, decorated with the Imperial Arms in diamonds, as a mark of His Majesty's appreciation of the work done by Major Richardson's ambulance dogs in Manchuria. Major Richardson had already received the Red Cross War Medal from the Empress Marie.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 7.

Negapatam and Paumban report light falls of rain.

The depression which was in Persia yesterday, is now affecting Kashmir, where skies have again become heavily overcast. In the rest of the country they are generally clear.

Humidity is approximately normal; temperature continues in defect in Upper Burma and parts of North-East India.

Forecast.—Light precipitation is possible in Kashmir.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 7TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat being sown. Rabi crop prospects generally good, but rain is required.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rapeseed doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Wheat being sown.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Linseed flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Jalgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Dewfall insufficient. Crop accounts less favourable.

Broach.—Cotton plants in flower, in general and showing bolls in some places.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop making good progress and arrivals expected early.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli—Cotton plants want more rain. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Bellary.—No further rain expected. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 7th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light to moderate cloud has again appeared in the North Punjab, but elsewhere skies remain clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at Sirsa and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity has increased and is now normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect and while the maximum temperature is equal to the average the minimum is generally lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in excess at Raipur but is either equal to or below the average elsewhere Temperature is normal except for a defect at night in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally normal. Temperature has fallen slightly; the maximum is now lower than usual at Ratnagiri while the minimum is in defect over nearly the whole area.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has changed irregularly and is now either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature remains generally lower than usual.

General Remarks.—Light to moderate cloud has once more appeared in the north Punjab. Disturbed weather from the west seems to be approaching north-west India. No precipitation has, however, occurred.

Negapatam reports 0·44 inch of rain and rough seas. The unsettled weather in the south-west of the Bay has not yet passed away.

Fine weather is likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1905-1909 :—

	GOLD. Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of October 1908—			
Weight in ounces	88,557	1,08,070*	—24,513*
Value in rupees	59,15,312	2,71,99,749	—2,93,338
To the end of the month of October 1908—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	7,99,718	5,19,730*	2,79,988*
Value in rupees	8,04,98,614	2,63,95,569	2,42,00,045
	SILVER. Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of October 1908—			
Weight in ounces	9,551,994	8,13,246*	8,628,741*
Value in rupees	1,46,07,997	2,424,777	1,31,73,220
To the end of the month of October 1908—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	56,189,180	5,396,227*	50,792,953*
Value in rupees	9,68,23,352	1,21,21,296	8,47,01,356
	TOTAL. Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of October 1908—			
Weight in ounces	....	....	....
Value in rupees	2,05,22,389	5,104,753	1,56,88,556
To the end of the month of October 1908—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	....	....	....
Value in rupees	14,73,18,966	2,84,17,565	10,89,01,401

* Figures defective, the weight of certain postal parcels not being declared by post office.

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1908-1909.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD).

In the month of October 1908.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	....	1,34,639	1,34,639
2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	11,74,369	16,81,428	28,55,787
3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	....	....
4. Purchased Bullion received for Govt coinage	.....	.....	.....

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD).

To end of the month of October 1908.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	....	52,65,166	52,65,166
2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	97,86,784	68,74,638	16,161,422
3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	....	....	....
4. Purchased Bullion received for Govt coinage	.....	.....	.....

COINED AND EXAMINED.

In the month of October 1908.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1 British dollars (Tale) Straits dollars (Tale).	....	....	....
2 Rupees	31,00,013	44,76,014	75,76,027
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	....	....	....

To end of the month of October 1908.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1 British dollars (Tale).	....	2,322,725	2,322,725
2 Rupees	31,00,013	53,13,897	84,13,910
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	99,99,597	....	99,99,597

INDIA'S TRADE RETURNS.

FOR sometime past the official returns of the trade of India have been anything but cheering reading, and the latest publication, covering the month of October, in no way tends to break the sequence of bad and unsatisfactory results, writes the "Pioneer's" Commercial correspondent at Calcutta. It is true that the values, as well as the volume of imports, has been all along fairly well maintained, at all events as far as merchandise, apart from treasure, goes; but the satisfaction which should arise from this partial maintenance of good trade is impaired by the effect of such conditions on the exchange position, the comparative failure of exports having put a severe strain on the machinery constructed to maintain a stable rupee. The depletion of the reserve has been fairly severe, and a revival of export trade is devoutly to be looked for, to enable the Government once more to set to work on piling up that reserve. It will be remembered that there have always been very strong protests from the various commercial bodies at the numerous departures from the original scheme, which, in the days of seemingly never ending prosperity, the authorities smilingly undertook, but even under the present stress, as far as can be gathered, the position has not been in any way adversely affected by any difficulty in liquidation, the Government having always been ready to supply gold as required. At the same time it would be very interesting to have a duly certified statement of the account over the past two years, with clear indication of how the various investments have fared, and how present values compare with the different purchase prices. As far as can be judged at present the crop prospects for the next year are in all directions quite good, and granted that the world at large is once more in a better buying humour, it may be expected that a large volume of trade may help in a measure to make up for the lower prices, which have taken the place of the inflated values for India's leading lines, which ruled in the prosperity years. Cotton, which forms the basis of this country's largest imports, has well maintain its value, while jute, the basis of the largest export line, has suffered a very severe slump in addition to a diminished demand, and according to the official figures a very diminished supply, though the quantity exported to date exceeds that of 1907.

To come to the actual figures of the October returns, the value of imported merchandise is given as Rs. 11,68,59,993 as against Rs. 11,79,39,615 in 1907, the returns for the seven months ending on the 31st October being some Rs. 73 1-4 crores and Rs. 71 3-4 crores respectively. Private treasure, with a total of some Rs. 2 crores for the month, shows an excess of Rs. 7 lakhs, but for the longer period there is a shortage shown of Rs. 7 crores. The combined total of imports, both private treasure and merchandise, is for the month Rs. 13 3-4 crores and for the seven months Rs. 88 crores, indicating a fair average maintenance of trade. On the other hand exported merchandise is valued at only Rs. 12 1-4 crores as against Rs. 14 3-4 crores in 1907 the treasure figures being Rs. 51 1-2 lakhs and Rs. 46 1-4 lakhs respectively, while for the seven months the grand combined total is only Rs. 86 1-4 crores, as against Rs. 110 3-4 crores in 1907. Apart from

THE ECONOMIC POSITION,

these figures must be a bit disheartening to the Swadeshi patriot, who professes to aim at making India independent of Great Britain's help, if not entirely self-supporting, and independent of the whole world. Taking cotton goods which, as being the leading line in the so-called boycott, is evidently looked on as the line in which India can most readily compete, a shortage in the month is shown of Rs. 27 lakhs, and on the seven months of Rs. 3,50,14,437 on 1907, but the figures are still well in excess of 1906. It is noticeable that the imports of cotton yarn have been on a much larger scale, the finer English counts being essential to the prosperity and progress of the local trade, and on the other hand, the decline in the value of exported yarn has been considerable over the seven months, amounting to Rs. 1 3-4 crores, as compared with 1907. Another line which should be affected by the Swadeshi movement is sugar, but in spite of all the efforts of the Agricultural Department, and the endeavour by private individuals to introduce improved machinery, India is very far from being self-supporting in respect of this article and the prospect of her ever again being an exporter seems very far off. During October the imported value was no less than Rs. 1,63,28,843, the largest value in the lists, and showing an excess over last year of Rs. 38 lakhs, while the return for the seven months is Rs. 5,87,71,447 or Rs. 68 lakhs better than last year. To the supplies from Java there seems to be no end, her contributions being some 60 per cent of the total, Mauritius being content with a modest 28 per cent, the small remainder being divided amongst Germany, Austria, the Straits Settlements and China, the second named having the largest share. Bengal receives the most Bombay and Sind trying for second place. With such an enormous demand at their doors it is a matter for surprise that some of the superfluous Bengali energy is not turned towards the improvement of the local outturn. Many of the leading lights amounts the patriots have shown a very distinct leaning towards chemical research, and here is a harmless and profitable direction in which they can pursue their favourite study, not only without any fear of being raided by the police, but even with the expectation of Government favour, for the secret of Bengal's non success is undoubtedly want of attention to the soil. In the West just now, the agricultural and gardening world is full of the subject of getting increased crops from the soil, even electricity being forced into service, and yet in Bengal things go on as they did hundreds of years ago, with the soil getting

MORE AND MORE IMPOVERISHED

as centuries go by the natural manure being consumed as fuel. Improved machinery, as provided by Western ingenuity, is of little use when there is only very inferior cane on which to operate, and compared with West Indian cane, the bulk of the material provided for crushing in this country would be treated as waste. There is no doubt whatever that a very great amount of the energy of the Agricultural Department is absolutely wasted, inasmuch as most of the very excellent advice, published in pamphlet form as to the treatment of the Indian crops, finds its way into the waste paper basket, the proportion which reaches the ryot, who, after all, is the party chiefly concerned, being infinitesimal. The present political situation affords us a very excellent object lesson in the best methods for disseminating knowledge and information. There is no doubt whatever that the peripatetic "sanyasi" is able to get the ear of the ryot all the province over, and that it is by his means that disloyalty is being scattered over the length and breadth of Bengal. He finds allies in the lip-loyal zemindars at whose houses he always receives already welcome, and every facility afforded for carrying on his work as a political propagandist. Is it not possible for the Agricultural Department to follow out a plan somewhat on the same lines inducing, if they can, these same semindars to help them in their labours? Natives alone are capable of driving home to their fellow native facts which calls for more or less a reversal of all past history, and until this is undertaken systematically and by capable men credit will never be done to the capabilities of the Indian soil. The agricultural chemist is a feature and

A NECESSITY OF THE AGE,

as is the electrician, and were the Government to set out on the task of training a large band in this science, they would provide employment for a very large body of youths, who are devoted to a University career, but who nowdays, at the close of that career, find themselves without any hope of work. These trained men, spread over the districts and meeting with the same assistance from the zemindars as do the political "sanyasis" would very soon put a different complexion on the agricultural conditions of the country.

Other imports which call for special mention are machinery and railway plant, both of which show a very large increase over previous years. An earnest of better things in the wagon question is afforded by the fact that the letter have been imported this year in excess of last year by Rs. 86 lakhs, or Rs. 252 lakhs over 1907. Copper and iron and steel also show a large increase. The imports of cigarettes is fairly stationary, the gilded youth of Bengal having perhaps more serious business on hand, but the total value of the month now tops Rs 5 lakhs. Local manufacture doubtless has had some effect on imports. In the value of motor cars imported there has been a very distinct decrease—more than Rs. 2 lakhs on the month of Rs. 6 lakhs on the year, the United Kingdom still supplying the lion's share. It may be noted "en passant" that with a value of some Rs. 7 crores for manufactured articles, imported that of raw materials only figures at Rs. 46 lakhs, the export value of the former being some Rs. 22 crores and of the latter Rs. 34 crores, returns on which various deductions can be based, but which on examination in detail seem to point very clearly to the fact that India's wealth lies in her soil and it is in that direction that the patriotic capitalist will find the most profitable outlet for his money and energies. There seems of late to have been a spasmodic attempt to start Indian companies, Insurance banking and what not all very good and laudable in their way but from a patriotic and ultimately from a personal view not half so beneficial as the endeavour to improve the crop results of the country.

On the export side large figures are dealt with, but unfortunately most of them, when brought into comparison with previous years, bear the minus sign.

NOTABLE DEFICITS

are wheat Rs. 97 lakhs, rice Rs. 29 lakhs, opium Rs. 41 lakhs, jute Rs. 9 lakhs and jute manufactures Rs. 29 lakhs and seeds Rs. 44 lakhs. The declared value of articles of food and drink for October is some Rs. 3 crores, showing a shortage compared with 1907 of more than Rs. 1½ crores, tea and coffee alone being in surplus. The trade in manganese ore, which contained so much promise; has had a set back, the shortage on the month being Rs. 1½ lakhs, and on the seven months Rs. 13½ lakhs, or some 35 per cent. Apart from the revival of the Russian supplies of this article, the stagnation in the steel trade all the world over has lessened the demand and very much reduced the prices. The decline in opium is only temporary as the longer period shows a surplus of some Rs. 25 lakhs. Cotton exports have been fairly well maintained, but it is the fag end of the season, and B

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

ECCENTRICITIES OF RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

The "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—An admirable article in the first volume of the new "Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics," the publication of which we have already noticed in part, is that on the Albigenses whose history is graphically described. Having some affinities with Arianism, "one of the most modern of the old heresies, strangely English in its impatient commonsense," the Albigensian heresy had also some obscure connection with the creed of the Paulicians who, driven from their homes in Bulgaria or Thrace, settled in Italy and Southern France and became known as Bulgarians or Bougres. Gradually their tenets developed during the twelfth century into a repudiation of the Divinely-instituted ordinance of marriage and of the rights of individual proprietorship, so that the ties of social existence and of civic organisation were thus alike cast aside. This doctrine has some curious resemblances to the Roshanian heresy which the Moghuls extirpated in Afghanistan some five hundred years later. A similar fate met the Albigenses who were exterminated or expelled by Simon de Montfort and driven to seek refuge in Bulgaria and Croatia. The remnant in Languedoc were dealt with by the Inquisition and their very name soon became unknown in Western Europe; but such is the vitality of religious ideas that representatives of the sect, now styled Bogomils, are still found in Bosnia. Of their real tenets little is known with precision, and that little we know from the writings of their enemies but their blameless life, at once so irreconcilable with their repudiation of marriage and in such marked contrast with the life and aims of the mass of the Roman clergy, entitled them to their title of Cathari and makes us regret that one cannot hear their side of the controversy.

To those who regard social democracy, antimilitarism and anarchy as quite modern evils the article on Anabaptism is instructive. The founders of that extraordinarily up-to-date movement were chiefly interested in socialism; and in time its three ramifications, the German, Swiss-Moravian and Dutch Anabaptists, developed their ideas, which reached the extremes of fanaticism at Munster in Westphalia. That city had been ruled by a succession of dissolute and oppressive bishops until in 1532 the ruling bishop was driven out. In his stead was set up an earthly kingdom, in which there was to be no magistracy, no law, no marriage and no private property. Murder, polygamy and crime naturally ran riot, and after a year of orgy the bishop re-conquered his city and punished his rebellious subjects with massacre and cruel torture. But the monement had a brighter side. Though inclined to communism, which was successfully practised in Moravia, most of the Anabaptists held property to be merely a divine trust, held under an obligation to administer it for the highest good of mankind. They refused to accept interest and paid it reluctantly, as they did, ecclesiastical dues, holding that religion should be supported by voluntary gifts. Politically they regarded the State as a necessary evil, yet ordained of God and to be obeyed provided its obligations were not in conflict with conscience which was absolutely fee under God. Relentlessly opposed to war, their insistence on peace was the main cause of the constant war made upon them, as advocates of peace were then, as now dangerous to national existence. If some of the Anabaptist ideas have triumphed, the fate of others has still its lessons.

So, too, has the history of Anarchy. Proclaimed as a theory of existence by some of the gentlest and most cultured spirts in Europe, it has become in the hands of many of its exponents synonymous with bomb-throwing and terrorism. Its earlist leaders, men like Karl Marx, preached economic doctrine, and it was reserved for Bakunin—a Russian, a noble and an officer—horrified at the duties he had to perform in Poland for Netchajeff, the son of a court official, and for Kropotkin, a man of high birth, to illustrate the simple axiem that action and reaction are equal and opposite. As the Munster bishops produced the worst form of Anabaptism, so the Russian bureaucracy engendered Anarchy and its natural offspring terrorism. It is pleasant to turn from such stormy themes as these to such light subjects as Altruism, for the Ages of the world—a fascinating subject as showing how primitive man dabbled in geology and possibly preserved traditions of the latest cataclysms on the earth's surface—to the Christian Agape or Love-Feast, the Abbot of Unreason, and All Fools' Day. We can only regret that space precludes fuller notice of a notable work.

THE SHAH'S METHODS.

THE "PIONEER":—That a mellow cynicism marks the ways of Shah Mahomed Ali few will doubt after noticing his latest proclamation. Since the spring of this year the Persian ruler has been presented to the world in a series of pictorial situations, to which Hogarth might have done justice under the title of "The Reactionary's Progress." To the blare of trumpets and the booming of artillery he is first discerned, his hand on the Koran, welcoming the new-born National Council as wonderful and counsellor. This farcical pageant accomplished, he is discovered, pen in hand, wording the royal rescript which shall condemn the interference of the "anjumans" with the work of active Government, and shall command the Parliament to draw a clear line between executive and legislative functions. The House has proclaimed his laxity as head of the Executive, and he next appears encamped outside his city with a formidable host equipped from the resources of a denuded treasury and arsenal while in a corner of the canvas are seen the Zill-es-Sultan, his son, and other suspects hurried into exile. In due sequence follow a crowded middle-distance of massacres of the unarmed, of executions at the Bagh-i-Shah, of looting soldiery, of military tribunals and prisoners in chains, and a foreground where stands the Sovereign in arms, his hand in that of Colonel Liakhoff, while a scroll about his person displays the words: "My fathers won this kingdom with the sword." The winnowing accomplished, the kindly gleaner is revealed in all his pristine simplicity and benevolence. His people, he has incidentally learned, do not want Constitution or Parliament, and who is he that he should prefer his hopes and wishes to their weal? The spirited appeals of the Mollahs to the revolutionaries to run wild and free were never more than good-humoured vagaries; in sober council the clergy have decided that Parliament and Religion cannot agree; and who is Mahomed Ali that he should flout religion? Justice after all this "tintamarre," will at length be restored: let the people disperse to their homes with gladness in their hearts. The British and Russian "dragomans," however are an unimaginative body, and so far are they from appreciating the charm of a mercurial temperament as to lodge a protest against the proclamation. Now accordingly, we find the harassed servant of the people, invested in his audience chamber by these phlegmatic aliens, asserting his unalterable intention of granting a Constitution in the face of a dull and turbulent priesthood. A carefully drafted electoral law will prove the pretence, and everything must be done to ensure its preparation. The interview over, the versatile ruler is found directing to a great Council of State a mandate to discuss anything it pleases, provided that it does what it is told, while the little matter of the electoral law has apparently dropped out of mind. Whether the present atmosphere of Persia can long be breathed alike by the immoveable Amir Bahadur, by the progressive President Azadu-el-Mulk and by M. Hartvig remains to be seen. Meanwhile, it appears improbable that the pictorial progress of the Shah will close with the last presented scene of this interesting series.

THE MADRAS SALT DEPARTMENT.

THE "MADRAS MAIL."—The report on the Administration of the Madras Salt Revenue for the year 1907-08 receives the approbation of the Government for the commendable punctuality with which it has been submitted, and for the complete and concise record which it forms of the year's working. The Government have also a word of praise for the good work done by the Department and the excellent conduct of its officers generally. During the year the Salt Department underwent a process of reform and reorganisation, and a slight reduction ensued with a corresponding relief to Government in the matter of the post of its maintenance, but with no falling off in efficiency. The salient feature of the salt administration in India during the past five years has been the successive reduction of the duty on salt. It was at one time thought that the effect of these reductions would not be as far-reaching as it ought to be, and that the retail price of salt, especially in small villages and places remote from large centres of trade and commerce, would hardly reflect the reductions in the wholesale price of the article due to the reduction of duty. This however, has not been the case, and the fact is further emphasised in the Report under notice. From March, 1903, to March, 1907, the duty on salt has been reduced from Rs. 2-8-0 to Re. 1 per maund and each year, except in 1905-06, there has been an appreciable rise in the consumption, the largest being in the year after the first reduction was made. The effect of this reduction in stimulating consumption has been very marked. Comparing the figures of 1907-08 with those of 1902-03, the year before the first reduction of duty, there was an increase in consumption of 1,790,369 maunds, equal to 19 per cent. in five years, whereas in the previous ten years, ending with 1901-02, the increase was only 1,008,732 maunds, equal to 12 per cent. The average rate of consumption per head has increased perceptibly from 18·7lbs. to 19·3lbs. The effect of the reduction of duty on the revenue has been a corresponding decrease in the gross income of the year, which amounted to Rs. 122·52 lakhs, or a decrease of Rs. 20·86 lakhs on that of the previous year. This, however, is due to the last reduction, to Re. 1 per maund, from the 20th March, 1907. These reductions have been so frequent that there has been apparently no time for the revenue to respond to the increased consumption but now that the lowest point of duty chargeable has presumably been reached, it remains to be seen what effect it will have on the gross revenue of successive years.

Next to Madras, the Bombay Presidency is the biggest producer of salt in India, and there are certain tracts in the Madras Presidency in which Bombay salt competes very successfully, both in price and quality, with that produced locally in Travancore, Cochin and West Coast Districts especially, though others impinging on the Bombay frontier also come into the calculation, like Mysore and Bellary. On the whole, however, Madras salt it steadily pushing its way in places where it comes into competition with the Bombay article. Salt is supplied duty free, under certain safeguards, for industrial purposes; spinning and weaving mills like the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills in Madras and the Jails take a certain portion for bleaching and other process, but by far the largest consumers of duty free salt are the fish-curing yards along the West Coast. The extent and importance of this industry may be gauged from the fact that the total weight of fish brought to be cured at the yards was 57,525 tons, or an increase of 15,294 tons as compared with the previous year, due it is said to an unusually good season for mackerel in South Canara and for sardines in Malabar. The total receipts from the fish-curing operations amounted to Rs. 1,16,428 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,32,274, the small loss of Rs. 6,846 being due chiefly to the reduction in the price of salt issued for fish-curing purposes in Malabar from Re. 1 to 10 annas a maund. "It is, however, hoped," say the Government, "that the concessions granted to fish-curers towards the end of 1906, whereby they can cleanse their salt fish in the sea at or near curing yards, wherever this can be allowed with safety to the revenue, and can conduct curing operations at night on payment of overtime fees, and take duty-free salt to sea in fishing boats subject to certain restrictions, coupled with the reduced issue price, will in course of time result in increased operations." In this connection we notice from the Report that the Salt Department agencies engaged in connection with the fish-curing industry have during the past year collected information regarding the migratory movement of fish on the coasts, which has been sent to Sir Frederick Nicholson, the Honarary Director for Fisheries, Madras.

MAHOMEDAN JOURNALISM IN SIND.

Official Reply to the Sind Hindu Sabha's Representation.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Assistant Commissioner-in-Sind, to the President of the Sind Hindu Sabha:—

SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioner-in-Sind to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 28th October, 1908, in which you request him to take action, presumably to arrange for the institution of criminal proceedings, against the editors of the "Alhaq" and the "Aftab" in respect of the articles, of which you enclose copies from their respective papers.

2. The Commissioner has examined these articles with great care, and entirely agrees with you in regarding their general tone as grossly offensive. He has no sympathy whatever with the disseminators of class animosities, and regards slanderous abuse of any section of the community as little, if at all less reprehensible than similar abuse of Goverment or of its officers. But he presumes that the Sabha would not advocate the setting in motion by Government of the machinery of the criminal courts against every editor in Sind who may at any time overstep the limits of decorum, or of the law in either of these directions. And the question in the present case is whether the institution of a Government prosecution would answer any sufficiently useful purpose to render expedient the adoption of a course for which there has happily never yet been a precedent in Sind.

I am to say that this question has, after full consideration, been answered in the negative. The articles complained of attracted attention at the time of their appearance, and the persons responsible for them were interviewed by the District Magistrate, with results which have so far been satisfactory.

3. The Commissioner is well aware of the existence of exception to the general rule of moderation and sobriety of tone which, as he has more than once publicly acknowledged, is characteristic of Sind journalism as a whole. The issues of the Press are being closely watched, and should any editor, after fair warning, persist in a course of writing necessitating criminal action, there will be no hesitation in taking it. But the Commissioner earnestly hopes that such necessity may be averted.

4. I am to add that the criminal proceedings mentioned by you as already pending against the editor of the "Alhaq" in respect of the articles in question, on the complaint of certain private individuals, constitute an additional reason against a Government prosecution in respect of the same articles.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

A New Emperor: Signs of a New Era.

THE Emperor of China, Kwang-Hsu, died on Saturday afternoon, (Nov. 14) and the death of the Empress-Dowager, Tze-Hsi, took place on Sunday.

"Few women of modern times, whether in the East or the West, have had so conspicuous a share in shaping the course of history as the Empress-Dowager of China, nor do the records of that immemorial Empire for at least two thousand years past furnish the name of a woman who has had so potent an influence on its destinies as that wielded by the lady news of whose death, in her seventy-fourth year, reaches us from Peking," says the "Times."

"The dominating passions of her life were the lust for power and for gain. She was never deflected from her determined course by considerations of pity, right, or justice. Possessing an unsurpassed hold on the last three Emperors of China, she made each in turn her tool and instrument; and she was at once an unscrpulous deceiver and a shameless opportunist. This Catherine de Medici of our age has probably had many more crimes laid to her account by hostile Chinese writers than she had committed, but when every allowance is made for the magnifying power of Eastern rumour and exaggeration, the plain facts of contemporary history reveal a record deeply stained.

"The story that this historic figure was by birth a Cantonese slave girl is as groundless as the assertion that her maternal grandfather was a European. Purity of Manchu descent is a condition of eligibility for selection for the Imperial harem, and she was the daughter of a military official, into whose family she was born in November, 1834."

The new Regent is Prince Chun, an amiable Prince who has travelled in Europe, His son Pu Yi is the new Emperor.

The awakening of China is "a phase of the revivification of Asia which deserves closer study than it has hitherto received," says the "Times." "In some other Asiatic countries the awakening of new ideals and novel aspirations has been followed by dramatic incidents which have instantly focussed the gaze of the West. But China moves more slowly and ponderously, and her condition is so confusing to the onlooker, that it is difficult to gain an accurate conception of the forces now at work within her borders. It is only when we select a single illustrative example that we gain a definite idea of the new spirit of progress.

"Ten years ago Peking was still the embodiment of Oriental medievalism. The traveller was compelled to approach its vast battlemented walls by a slow and toilsome journey. The first impressive revelation of those huge encircling barriers was wont to be followed by a feeling of disillusion when the city was entered. Its streets were notorious throughout the East for filth and squalor. It was lit by paper lanterns, its scavengers were pigs and dogs. Its gates were closed at sunset, and in its exclussiveness and its isolation it seemed to bid sullen defiance to the challenging West. To-day Peking has been changed almost out of recognition. Three railways converge upon it, and the advent of the locomotive beneath its very walls has largely dispelled the old atmosphere of prejudiced conservatism. The electric light illuminates the main thoroughfares, which are now well paved and well kept. Efficient police maintain order, the drainage is receiving some attention, bronghams are common, motor-cars not unfamiliar, and the food supply of the city no longer enters the gates borne by picturesque strings of camels.

THE DESIRE FOR MATERIAL IMPROVEMENT.

"New Government offices, more worthy of the dignity of the Administration of a great Empire than the old makeshift buildings, are in process of erection. The citizens have a Press that is reasonably free, and for relaxation they have been provided among other things, with a zoological and botanical garden, which attracts great crowds. Nor is the spirit these changes typify confined to the capital. The journeys of our Peking correspondent in various parts of China have shown that everywhere, even in the remotest provinces, the same metamorphosis, the same eager desire for material improvement, is visible. Its outward manifestations may seem commonplace and elementary enough to Europeans, but in China they are the marks of a momentous development. The dry bones are stirring.

"It would be easy to derive from these notable reforms an exaggerated impression of their value as evidence of a solid advance. If it is to be real and permanent, the regeneration of China must be something more than an affair of bricked drains and the electric light, or even of railways. These are but superficial proofs, valuable and commendable enough, but not sufficient in themselves. We are rather concerned with the deeper phases of the aspirations they are supposed to embody.

"When we look beyond the newspapers and the railway trains, and the other visible examples of the progress of China, we do not yet discover many signs of that fundamental revolution in administrative methods which is imperative if the Chinese Empire is to take a place among the Great Powers of the world. The reformers of China have accomplished some creditable things, but they seem to be still to some extent groping in the dark. There is little cohesiveness about their actions. Their energy does not appear to be directed by broad guiding principles. The confusion which fills the mind of the foreign observer when he tries to estimate the value of the forces at work is an accurate reflection of the actual facts. Many eminent and able Chinese have a tolerably clear idea of the needs of their country.

"They want to escape from the thraldom of foreign control. They want a powerful army and an efficient navy. They want to educate the people. They want to see China strong enough to stand alone, and able successfully to preserve her territorial integrity. But there are as yet few indications of any general recognition of the cardinal principle, that the creation of a strong central Government, and a drastic process of administrative and financial reform, must precede the attainment of these desirable ends. The provinces still pull in different directions, often to the great perplexity of Peking.

"The mandarinate is improving; but, on the whole, it is still deeply imbued with ancient traditions which do not make for administrative purity. The key to the solution of the internal probles of China is unquestionably to be found in better finance, and that is the one issue which the apostles of the new spirit seem content to leave untouched. They rely upon the complaisance of the European money market, which may not always be so accommodating. Until China sets her financial house in order, and places taxation upon a settled and equitable and comprehensive basis, her flowers of progress will bloom to little purpose. They will increase the amenities of life, but they will not restore a vanished greatness.

"There is no reason, save inherited predilections, which are perhaps likely to be persistent, why this fundamental issue should not be faced and grappled with. China has such vast undeveloped resources, her natural products and her inexhaustible supply of cheap labour make her future so hopeful, that her leaders should not shrink from confronting the question, upon which her salvation really depends. The present time is, on the whole singularly propitious."

THE CHILDHOOD OF LLOYD GEORGE.

The Child, the Father of the Man.

Of all the men prominent in English politics today, there is none, perhaps, whose early career is so interesting as that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George. No phrase better describes the romance of his career than that used as the title of a little sketch of his life which has just been published under the joint authorship of Mr. Hugh Edwards and the well-known journalist, Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes, the joyous writer of "Sub Rosa." Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in reviewing this little work in "T. P. S. Weekly," prefaces his review with an interesting description of Mr. Lloyd George's personality written in characteristic style.

If you study the face of Lloyd George, he writes, you find yourself forming two different impressions. The bright eyes, with a perennial twinkle, the lines that form about them in row of er row, the quizzical expression, the simple geniality of the whole air, manner, and speech, all suggest at first a man who is too amiable, too good-humoured, to easy-going to have either violence of convictions or sternness of action. And yet something happens in the course of your conversation with him which immediately produces, almost a transformation of the whole face and figure. You have touched on something which is a strong notion or a fixed resolve; and at once you get a glimpse into depths of strength, cold courage inflexible will; and the face, while retaining its wonderful youthfulness and frankness of expression, is clouded, as it were, with some dark shadows, such as those that succeed the blazing sunshine on a Welsh mountain or a Welsh sky; and you realise that there, underneath the love of fun, the enjoyment of humour, the general amiability, you can come on something in the depths that is granite in its hardness, impenetrability, inflexibility. And at once you find out that the wonderful success of this man is not mere accident of favouring fortunes and

FELICITOUS COINCIDENCES.

They are the resultant of the two sides of his being—of his simplicity, his geniality, his saving humour, his disposition to amiability all round, but on the other hand, also to a courage that knew no fear, of a self-confidence that rose with difficulties and perils, and to a power of standing by a resolve though all the world were up in arms on the other side. Superficial observers of the man—especially since he became a Minister—are inclined to attribute his success, especially as a negotiator, to suavity and flexibility. Suavity and flexibility he has, but these virtues are but minor; it is the supreme courage, the strong will, the tenacious purpose behind, which give these lighter qualities their value, their influence and their driving force.

Mr. Lloyd George was born in an atmosphere of conflict. His ancestors—part Flemish, more largely Coltic—belonged to that sturdy race of yeomen who were settled in Pembrokeshire and there clung to Mother Earth with something of her own primordial simplicity. For generations they had lived in Pembroke and tilled the soil, father succeeding regularly to father, when there branched forth from the type another and a different personality. This was Lloyd George's father. Born with a love of learning, perhaps also with something of the restlessness that made him ambitious to be a schoolmaster, and that in a next generation transformed his son from a provincial solicitor to one of the foremost men of a great Empire, this William George left his native farm and wandered widely, always in search of some spot where he could impart the larger learning to the poor, which was his dream, and to do so at such remuneration as would keep him and his small family ont of want. Schoolmastering was not a profitable trade in those far-off days—it isn't even to-day—and by the throwing-back natural to all country-bred children, and, above others, to those who are also Celts, William George reverted to the land. He left towns and desks and books behind him, and like his fathers became a farmer in Prembrokeshire. But he made the change too late; he died a young man, leaving two children and a widow unprovided for.

LLOYD GEORGE'S GRANDFATHER.

And now there enters another figure on the horizon of Lloyd George's childhood—the man to whom he owes more than to any other human being, whose family brought into the boy's character and life another strain: the strain of the religious world that forms so large a part of Welsh life. William George fell in love while he was a poor village school-master with Elizabeth Lloyd. She was the daughter of a Baptist Minister. This David Lloyd—Lloyd George's maternal grandfather, the one after whom he is named—must have been a remarkable character in his way. From him doubtless the present Minister derived something of his fervour, his independence, his tenacity. Even in small Dissenting communions in Scotland and Wales there come subdivisions—the intense individuality and self-dependence and rigidity of opinion which created the original departure from the Establishment, has the defects of its qualities and leads naturally to further separations of opinion and subdivision of sect. The little Baptist communion of Wales in the last years of the eighteenth century was rent as under by the penetration into the country of the new gospel preached by Campbell in Scotland—the gospel which added to the original stern simplicity of the Baptist creed another and even severer tenet "hireling clergy," as the phrase went. The pastors of the communion were not to be paid for their spiritual services, and were expected, moreover, to combine the practice of some handicraft with the preaching of the Gospel. This rent in the Baptist communion in Wales began as far back as 1799—more than half a century before Lloyd George was born; he had no more to do with it than with the mighty convulsion that changed a world all ice to the existing globe of sea and land, of mountain and plain; and yet there is no fact in all his life which had more influence on its ultimate shaping than this very secession on a somewhat theological point. Were it not for that secession Lloyd George would probably to-day be delivering fiery sermons to a small flock in some little drab chapel in a Welsh village.

HIS MOTHER.

His father's choice of a wife had another even more immediate influence on Lloyd George's upbringing and career; for it brought him in contact with Richard Lloyd. I have never had the honour of meeting this admirable man; and yet he has been an object of my respect and even affection for many years. I heard his name for the first time from Lloyd George's lips. Whenever since I have discussed with Lloyd George the story of his life Richard Lloyd's name has again and again returned to his lips; as indeed well it may, for Richard Lloyd more than any other man or influence in Lloyd George's life is accountable for his immense success. These Lloyds indeed are a fine stock. Lloyd George's mother is one of the family who stand out in prominence in the fine picture gallery. There are hundreds of thousands like her in English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish homes; but the mother, rearing her little family and rearing them in purity, integrity, selfrespect, refinement, on sparse means—feeding the soul amid something like the semi-starvation of the body—will always be one of the pathetic and inspiring figures in the social life of our country; and specially when it is her privations, self-control, affection and courage that have helped to make a great man of one of her offspring.

The moment when this remarkable woman and her remarkable brother met to dispute between them the rivalry of love for Lloyd George was a sad one in the child's career; and it is marked by an incident which reveals already some of the qualities that have landed him where he now is. Lloyd George was then a child of two years of age; his father had just died on that farm in his native Pembroke to which, after many wanderings, he had returned; the uncle had come from far-off Carnarvon and had soon seen that there was no future for the widow and the children in Pembroke; they had to come back to his village—also the native village of his sister, Lloyd George's mother, and start life again with him to counsel and to help them. This meant that the farm and the home had to be sold for what they could fetch. Ah, the bitternes of the days of ruin and of poverty—how little the elders know how much their children realise it all too! Some few years before this another child, four years of age, was walking barefoot, with his tiny hand in that of his weeping mother, to the little stuffy boat that was to take them from their own land to a strange but rich land; and as, looking behind, he saw the smoke rise from the roofree under which he and his fathers had been born, he doubtless started on that career of fierce and resolute revolt that made him the Michael Davitt that dragged down Irish land lordism to the dust. And similarly there was revolt even in the heart of this child of the George's though he was but two years old. Revolt like any other thought in his mind, leads to action, prompt, decisive, and bold. He still recalls the awe with which he and his little sister saw those strange people bidding for the little articles that made up their home: and he persuaded her to join him in sticking pebbles under the gate in the hope of preventing the purchasers from carrying the furniture away. Do you not see in germ there the mind, the will, the temperament that has driven Lloyd George into so many revolts and carried him successfully through most of them?

THE DANGER-SPOT IN THE "KAISER CRISIS."

"There is a point of danger in the internal crisis caused in Germany by the Emperor's interview which has not received the attention it deserves," says the "Spectator." "People here seem inclined to think that the sudden uprising of Liberal and Constitutional feeling in Germany, and the plain-spoken Parliamentary criticism of the German Sovereign, or, as he was correctly but somewhat brusquely described by one of his critics, 'the President of the German Confederation,' make for the peace of the world. No doubt Constitutionalism, could it be firmly established in Germany, and could we see German foreign affairs conducted in future by Ministers who, though acting in the name of the Kaiser, were in fact responsible to the Reichstag, would tend strongly in the direction of peace. "It would be far easier, not only for Britain, but for other free countries, to come to a stable and friendly understanding with Germany were the German Government to be popularised and constitutionalised, and were the German people to obtain what we are old-fashioned enough to regard as 'their rights.' This being so, none would be more pleased than we should could we persuade ourselves that the recent debates in the Reichstag were a real triumph for Constitutionalism, and that Nov. 10, as some enthusiastic German newspapers have declared, will henceforth be a red-letter day in German history and mark the beginning of a new epoch.

"Unfortunately, we are by no means able to take so sanguine a view of the situation. Brave speeches were made and bold things said in the Reichstag by Members whose courage and straightforwardness deserve our sympathy, but at the same time it is impossible to ignore the fact that nothing is really changed. For all practical purposes the great machine of German government remains in fact and in theory what it was before—a political autocracy, or at any rate an autocratic bureaucracy. The only difference is that the personal regime which still holds all the power is for the moment a discredited and severely criticised instrument of government. In this circumstance there is, in our opinion, a great danger. The Emperor and the ruling caste who, partly with him and partly acting in his name, but not infrequently also over his head, control Germany are not going to be content to let their power gradually slip into the hands of those whom they distrust and despise—those whom we should call the German middle class, but whom they would probably describe as a mob of persons quite unfitted by birth, breeding and position to take part in controlling the destinies of the Empire. Depend upon it, the personal regime has not said its last word, and does not mean to allow Nov. 10 to be a German 'Day of the Bastille'—the beginning of popular power and democratic government.

"The world is not without experience of autocracies placed in the position in which the German autocracy now finds itself. And experience shows that when an autocracy becomes discredited, but yet retains all the essentials of power, it begins as soon as it dares to work for a restoration of its prestige, and tries to organise and rally to its side all the anti-popular forces (first amongst which must be counted the Army) that exist in every State with a history and civic configuration like those of Germany. History further teaches us that autocracies are usually inclined to think that the quickest and easiest way of regaining prestige and re-establishing their credit is by successful adventures abroad—that is, through war. Hence the ominous term: Une guerre des elections."

THE death is announced at the age of fifty-six of Mr. John Watson, the famous polo player who, during his service in the 13th Hussars, marched with Lord Roberts to Kandahar.

THE new Masonic Lodge being built at Quetta, in which several Lodges will meet and which is rapidly nearing completion, promises to be the finest building of its kind outside the Presidency towns, it is said. It is estimated to cost over half a lakh of rupees.

MR. C. J. HOOG, Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service and Sorting, Southern Circle, Bangalore, acts as Postmaster-General, Madras, vice Mr. C. H. Harrison, who has been granted three months' leave. Mr. G. W. Stanyon is to officiate as Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service.

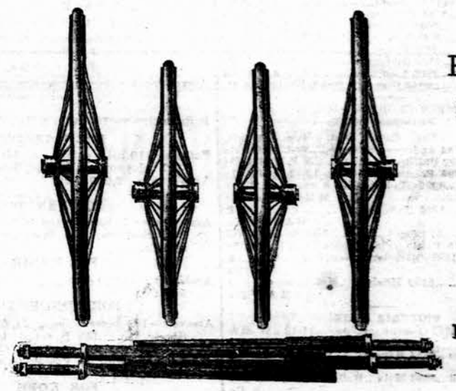
WE regret to record the death, at Colombo, on Saturday afternoon, of Lady Grenier, widow of the late Sir Samuel Grenier, formerly Attorney-General of Ceylon. Lady Grenier, who was 55 years of age, had been in poor health for some time past. Since the death of Sir Samuel Grenier in 1892, Lady Grenier had lived in retirement with her son-in law, Mr. Morgan de Saram, but she identified herself largely with charitable and philanthropic objects.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.

Star of India per 100 Rs. 4-0
Princess ,, ,, 3-0
Pearled' Orient ,, ,, 3-4
Damas ,, ,, 2-4
Gold Tipped Popular, per 100 Rs. 2-8
Non Plus Ultra ... ,, 2-8
Khedivial ... ,, 2-0
Champion ... ,, 1-8

MANUFACTURED BY
JOHN PETRINO & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

HIGH GRADE STEEL WHEELS
FOR
VICTORIAS AND DOG CARTS.
SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.



Light Strong Handsome Durable
Hubs & Spokes Full Full Rims Aluminum.

FITTED WITH
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH PATTERN RUBBER TYRE
AND EACH SET COMPLETE WITH
AXLES, FULL COLLINGE TYPE OR BALL BEARING.

Ask your nearest dealer to show you these or write to the
SOLE IMPORT AGENTS:
NEW YORK EXPORT & IMPORT Coy., BOMBAY.

FORT COACH FACTORY.
PESTONJI B. PRESS, PROPRIETOR.
ESTD. 1879. MODY BAY, FORT, BOMBAY. ESTD. 1879.
Patronised by GOVERNMENT HOUSE since 1896 and also by the PRINCES and ELITE of SOCIETY in Bombay and up-country.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
NUMEROUS GOLD MEDALS, FIRST CLASS DIPLOMAS, AND CERTIFICATES OF MERIT
Awarded at Several
EXHIBITIONS IN INDIA AND PARIS.
Special Gold Medal and First Class Diploma at
BOMBAY MOTOR SHOW, 1908.
THE HOUSE FOR
HIGH CLASS MOTOR COACH BUILDING
AND
MOTOR ENGINEERING.
Special Department opened for NICKEL PLATING all descriptions of work.
MOTOR TYRES, ACCESSORIES and FITTINGS stocked in large variety.
MOTOR OR CHASSIS examined and valued, and certificates issued.
Estimates and Specifications submitted on application.

SAINT-RAPHAEL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

Are We Becoming Bald-Headed?

Baldness More Prevalent Abroad than in England.

Are we becoming a bald-headed race?

That is the question which thrusts itself into the mind of the inquiring observer after an evening at any place of amusement or public assembly. Baldness is undoubtedly largely on the increase, and the number of bald heads to be seen is quite alarming.

Somewhere in the Western interior of Australia, the Scottish explorer McKay says that there exists such a race of people. They are not only devoid of hair upon their heads and faces, but there is absolutely no trace of hirsutic growth upon their bodies. They are, in consequence, a feeble people stunted in stature, and particularly liable to bronchial and chest diseases.

The fact of the matter is, that when abroad we do not, as a rule, devote the same care and attention to the cultivation of a good head of hair as the average foreigner, and we think that if we dash cold or hot water over it regularly, we are doing everything that we can do to preserve it. But this is wrong. Except in a few cases, where there is a naturally vigorous growth, the hair requires quite a different style of treatment. There is no doubt that the lime in ordinary hard water is a depilatory, whereas what the hair requires to keep it healthy is a non-harsh preparation (like "Harlene") that will prevent the scalp from becoming heated and dry, and also prevent the hair falling out. There is no better preparation of this kind on the market than the many-years-old, tried-and-true favourite of Royalty, namely, "Harlene," which is very similar in quality and character to the natural oil of the hair, and the absence or poverty of which is the direct cause of nearly all baldness.

"Harlene" is both cleansing, tonic, and preservative, and may be used safely by people of all ages. It may be obtained direct from the manufacturers, Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., and from any chemist or stores in the Colonies. Furthermore, in order that "Harlene's" merits may be tested before adoption the proprietors will forward a free sample supply to all who fill in the form below and forward same to them.

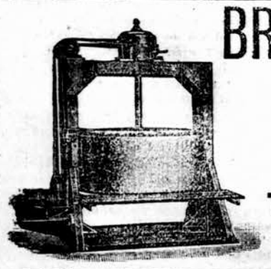
FORM OF APPLICATION.

To TEST DEPT., EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO.,
95-6, High Holborn,
London, W.C.

Please forward me, as per your offer above, the special free bottle of "HARLENE" necessary for a practical trial of this application. I enclose three penny stamps to cover postage.

Name _____

Address _____



BROADBENT

WESTON CENTRIFUGALS

FOR TEA PLANTERS.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED,
HUDDERSFIELD,
ENGLAND.

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & CO., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

NATIVE PIECE-GOODS DEALERS.

Petition against Income Tax.

The Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association has sent the following petition to H. E. the Viceroy :—

Your Excellency's memorialists are a body formed for the purposes (amongst others) of protecting and preserving the mutual and common interests of the Native Piece-Goods Merchants of Bombay, who chiefly deal indenting Piece Goods from different parts of Europe and America, and principally from Manchester, Lancashire, and Glasgow.

Your Excellency is no doubt aware that owing to unforeseen causes over which your memorialists have no control, the state of the foreign Piece Goods markets has been most deplorable and disastrous for the last two years, which have proved exceptionally bad for your memorialists, so much so that the aggregate loss during the current year sustained by the members of your Excellency's memorialists will be excessively enormous.

The continuous fall in the prices of the foreign Piece Goods has baffled all attempts of the Piece Goods Merchants to make both ends meet and there is such a considerable and unprecedented collection of stock lying uncleared that almost all the warehouses in the Prince's and Victoria Docks in the City of Bombay are full to the brim, not to speak of those lying in the individual and private godowns of your Excellency's memorialists. Comparatively there is very scanty demand for the same.

Under these unfortunate circumstances your memorialists are emboldened to approach your Excellency in Council under the provisions of Section 6 of the Income Tax Act and lay this humble representation with the most earnest hope that your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to take into your Excellency's kind consideration the circumstances stated above, and extend to them the generosity and favour of remission of income tax to the members of your memorialists' Association dealing in foreign Piece Goods, at least for the current year and next year, and pending the disposal of this humble representation your Excellency will be pleased to issue necessary orders to the Government of Bombay and the Income Tax Collector and the other authorities concerned, to stay all proceedings with regard to the collection of Income Tax from the individual members of your memorialists' Association, for which act of grace and mercy your memorialists, as in duty bound, shall every pray.

DROUGHT IN BEHAR.

An Approaching Famine.

The scarcity in Behar, between Motihari and Mozufferpore, is very pronounced, and the crop failures provide a somewhat dismal outlook. Famine indeed, fortunately within a restricted area, will be the unavoidable consequence. At Motihari the rainfall this year was twenty inches below the normal, and the reservoir, which usually contains from one to six feet of water, is now quite dry save for a shallow pool in the centre which might more fitly be described as a puddle. Along the railway route the "nals," which should contain two or three feet of water at least, have no moisture whatsoever, and the rice stalks everywhere in the affected area are yellow and useless. In some places live stock have been turned out to graze on the rice fields, and it is evidently but a poor feed that awaits them. In some places the soil is that of a desert, with not a blade of grass or a tuft of foliage to be seen anywhere. It is not considered likely, however, by the Government officials, that any extensive or special relief measures will be necessary, an ample supply of produce being available within twenty miles or so on each side of the afflicted neighbourhood, the drought being confined to a strip of land which is neither very long nor very broad. This area commences a few miles from Mozufferpore and ends between Motihari and Bettiah, the conditions at the latter place being favourable, generally speaking to agriculture. The present troubles in Champaran, between the planters and the ryots, are located outside of the famine area for the most part, and they have no bearing upon the scarcity except as regards the high price of cereals now ruling in the Calcutta market under the circumstances reported by our special correspondent at Pettiah.

THE TRUTH ABOUT WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

An outspoken article on the problem of Women's Suffrage appears in the "Nation" apropos of the activity of the Suffragettes :

"We are clear that if this agitation goes astray, the 'suffragettes' will not alone be to blame. It is evident that it is to the disadvantage of Liberalism to have another Tory settlement of the franchise. What Liberal wants to see the registers stuffed with faggot voters and Primrose Dames? But if this is not to be the end of the controversy, it is none too soon to warn the party against letting temper do duty for insight and policy.

"Already one signal mistake has been made. We may call the 'suffragettes' what we please—unscrupulous, hysterical, ill-balanced. But they represent a political movement which has changed the current of life and thought for thousands of women, and incidentally has detached much feminine work and sympathy from the Liberal cause. Its conductors, in coming into contact with the law, as other agitators have come, have a clear right to plead their motives as a reason for escaping the special forms of personal degradation which attach to our prison system as applied to the average criminal. And that plea ought at once to have been acknowledged by the Home Secretary.

"The Home Office is not a mere department of Scotland Yard. It is a great political organism which is specially charged, as the "Law Times" firmly reminds Mr. Gladstone, with the exercise of the Royal prerogative of pardon and clemency in the execution of justice. That function, says the chief legal journal, 'is wholly unaffected by the operation of any recent legislation in respect of imprisonment or prison treatment'; and, therefore, Mr. Gladstone's reliance on the Act of 1898 to secure him against interfering on behalf of the suffragettes is unsound. And, if it does not hold, surely a man of Mr Gladstone's name and temper is not keeping Mrs. Pankhurst in the second division of prisoners in order to pay her out for incommoding the Government. On the contrary, the case of the suffragettes supplies the opportunity of laying down once and for all the doctrine as to the special rights of political prisoners which he and his father enforced in the case of Mr. William O'Brien.

"It is not less urgent for the Liberal Party to affirm its special interest in the democratic view of women's suffrage. If the 'suffragettes' are prepared to barter the cause of the working women for a property franchise, we at least ought to aim at averting that special temptation from the general body of the suffragists. We cannot refuse such aid to the women's cause because some women are violent, any more than the Whigs refused the Reform Bill of 1832 because some workmen burnt hay-ricks. The historic business of Liberalism has been to disentangle causes where elements of justice and right existed—as in Ireland always, as in India to-day—from factors of violence or unreason. There is nothing in the 'suffragettes'' onslaught on law to qualify this duty of discrimination and of action."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION FOR DAMAGES.

Alleged Wrongful Dismissal.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court on Saturday last the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman resumed hearing of the suit brought by Feroze Jamshedji Mulla Pheroz against the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, in which the plaintiff's claim was that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 3,360 being twelve months' salary at the rate of Rs. 280 per mensem, and such sum as may be found due on taking accounts for loss of interest in the Municipal Pension Fund, and Rs. 10,000 for damages for wrongful dismissal from service and loss of reputation on account of the wrongful acts of the defendants, etc. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Lowndes continued the cross-examination of Mr. Pallonji, in the course of which witness said that there were entries in his book showing payments made to him of specific sums for work guaranteed. (Here the entries shewing some payments were put in).

But these are not the specific sums received for work guaranteed?—They are what I have received.

Received in respect of work done?—Yes.

Not specifically for work guaranteed?—No.

Continuing, witness said that no one would pay for maintenance Rs. 200, as shown in the bill. He did not know if such charges were made by other plumbers. As a matter of fact he did the work of maintaining and supervising the work of other plumbers but he did not remember such things at this distance of time. Questioned as to whether Mr. Telang asked him to attend to such work, witness said he was not aware of it.

Re-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that when he did the work himself he made no extra charge for the guarantee. At the pressure of Mr. Chandabhoy, he took up the work of Mr. Telang's chawl.

The Judge: How many such supervising works had you undertaken?

Witness: The only work of maintenance which I undertook was in connection with Telang's chawl.

The Judge: Is that so?—Yes, my Lord.

ALLEGED CHARGES.

Mr. Wadia then examined the plaintiff on the charges of bribery and misappropriation brought against him. Witness said he denied having received the bribe of Rs. 50 from Vakil or Yusuf Ali. It was all a plot. Yusuf Ali did not come to his house on any occasion. Witness said that he used to go to his ward punctually at 6 a. m., and therefore he was not in his house at the time when the alleged payment was made. From 15th October to 7th November 1906, his whole family was at Lanauli. They stayed there in Mr. Muncherji Pallonji Contractor's house. Witness said that Mr. Zurhorst did not pay him the amount of Rs. 200. He did not bring the letter, which on the other hand was brought by Mr. Price. He did not remember now as to what was done with the letter in the office. Witness did not tell Parashuram to make an entry in the Inward Register. In the Water Engineer's Department all the correspondence is received by the Head Clerk who would distribute them in the ordinary course of business.

The Judge: Had you any talk with Mr. Zurhorst on that day?—I deny the alleged conversation.

Mr. Wadia: Had you any conversation with Mr. Price regarding this Rs. 200?—No.

Continuing, witness said he did not tell Mr. Price that the money was paid to the Head Clerk. During 1903-1904, he had nothing to do with the water connections of Mr. Telang's chawl. The whole thing was settled by Mr. Harvey, the Commissioner. He was made acting Chief Inspector on the 28th of October 1904. Before that he was Inspector of "D" ward. Mazagon belongs to "E" ward. "D" ward Inspector had to look after that ward only. He had not seen the Mehta of Mr. Telang. He did not say to that Mehta that he wanted to see Mr. Telang. He knew Mr. Chandabhoy after he (plaintiff) was dismissed from Municipal service.

After hearing Mr. Telang, what do you say with regard to the bribe?—The whole is untrue. Everything is a plot brought about by Vaugh.

Continuing, witness said that Vaughan's son was employed in the Municipality on Rs.80 per mensem in the Revenue Department.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes witness said that it was true that he said that he would accept the statement that Parushuram made the entry in the book, but now he denied it. Witness said that the entry, however, was curious.

Why did you change your mind with regard to this entry?—If I had told him to make the entry he would have made it at the usual place.

Do you wish the Court to believe that Parushuram also is in the conspiracy?—It looks like that.

Witness said that all these people were committing perjury at the instance of somebody. Mr. Merwanji Vakil has fabricated the entry in his book. Mr. Price has perjured to oblige Mr. Hall, because the latter could recommend him for contract work, and Mr. Zurhorst has perjured to oblige Mr. Price.

But Mr. Zurhorst is not now in the service of Mr. Price?—Yes, but at that time he was.

You were hard up in December 1906?—No.

Your banking account had dwindled from several thousands to about Rs. 255?—Yes.

Your balance was at the lowest ebb in December?—Yes.

You had very heavy debts to meet at that time?—Yes.

Continuing, witness said that the description of his house as given by Mr. Vakil and Yusuf Ali was correct. Witness said that he came to know Chandabhoy in connection with a tender which Chandabhoy had advertised. Witness saw him twice: once before and then after the tender.

The Judge: Did you see Mr. Sheppard, as alleged, on the morning after the fire?

Witness: I went to Mr. Sheppard's bungalow on that morning but was told to see him at the Bunder. Mr. Sheppard was going that day to England and he was very busy.

Re-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that he settled his betting debts after he was dismissed.

The next witness examined was Mr. Ferozsha F. Bulsara. Examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said he worked as an assistant to Mr. Chandabhoy, who left Bombay on the 24th November for up-country. Witness said he knew the old man Mr. Telang. Witness did not tell any one that Mulla Pheroz should be paid a bribe. Witness did not know the plaintiff before. It was only recently that he met him in connection with a tender. Witness then explained how Pallonji was engaged as a plumber for the Mazagon chawl. Pallonji was a big plumber and having had many assistants, the work was given to him. Mr. Telang wanted a guarantee but Pallonji said he would not undertake it. If at all Pallonji takes it, he would require some amount. He did not remember if it was Rs. 400. The amount afterwards came to Rs. 250 and Mr. Telang agreed to give Rs. 200. The reduction of the amount to Rs. 200 was made by Mr. Chandbhoy. It is not true that this amount was given to Mulla Pheroz. Chandabhoy was called by Mr. Hall to give an explanation of this amount.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said that he and Pallonji meet very frequently. Witness said that his pay was Rs. 80 with a certain allowance or commission and he got a commission of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 a year.

Is not Mr. Chandabhoy paid a commission on the amount of the bill?—Yes.

And he gives you something out of it?—Yes.

Then the bigger the bill, the more you get?—Yes.

Continuing, witness said that at the instance of Mr. Telang, Pallonji was engaged but as far as he could remember, he did not complain of the work of Karanji, the first plumber who did the work of Mr. Telang's chawl. Witness then said he might have complained of the work. Questioned as to what the complaint was, witness said it was in connection with the choking of pipes.

Who is responsible for the choking of pipes in the bathroom?—The plumber.

Continuing, witness said that Pallonji was given the work because he was to supply a tank and force-pump for Rs. 200 if the water did not reach the top-floor, and not because Pallonji was an adept in carrying matters through. It was untrue that this amount was for maintaining all the other plumber's work.

Forther hearing was then adjourned.

IMPORTANT TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Leave to Revoke a Submission to Arbitration.

YESTERDAY, on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, sitting as the Appeal Court, heard an appeal in the case of the Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Limited, against Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy from a judgment of Mr. Justice Davar delivered on the 23rd January, 1908, whereby he declined to make any order on the petition and directed the Fire Insurance Company, the petitioners, to pay the respondent's costs. The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Chamier, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co., appeared for the Fire Insurance Company, appellant and petitioner; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Co., appeared for the claimant and respondent.

Mr. Justice Davar, in his judgment, stated among other things, that the respondent was the owner of certain premises situated at Fergusson Road, whereon previous to October, 1906, there was a mill known as the Victory Mills. This property was insured by the respondent with nineteen insurance companies for various amounts against loss or damage by fire. On the 14th October, 1906, there was a fire on the Mill premises, and loss and damage were caused to the property insured. The respondent made his claims against the companies. By nineteen different agreements, made by each of the companies of the one part, and Mr. Ameedbhoy of the other part, the matters in dispute were referred to the arbitration of Mr. C.H. Armstrong and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey. The arbitration proceedings having reached a certain stage, a difference of opinion arose between Mr. Chamier, who was conducting the case on behalf of the companies, and Mr. Hormusji, of Messrs. Thakordas and Company, who represented the respondent, as to the admissibility of certain evidence tendered by the respondent. After a very elaborate argument before them, the arbitrators decided to admit the evidence. Their decision ran as follows:—"Without in any way deciding the question as to whether or not any, and if so, what consequential damages could be awarded to the claimant under the contract of assurance, we hold that evidence of the nature offered to be produced on behalf of the claimant, and objected to by Mr. Chamier on behalf of the companies, is allowable for the purposes of the subject-matter of the reference. We think that it is open to the claimant to contend that under the policy, the companies did take possession, and that they were bound to protect and clean the machinery." On this decision being given, the companies presented the present petition, wherein, among other things, they prayed that they might be accorded leave to revoke the submission to arbitration On the petition coming on before his Lordship in chambers, one of the objections taken by Mr. Inverarity on behalf of the respondent was that the procedure adopted by the petitioners was erroneous and that this was an application which ought not to have been made to the Judge in chambers, but must be made to the Court. His Lordship thought the contention was correct. The present application was made under Section 5 of the Act, which provides that a submission shall be irrevocable "except by leave of the Court." The rules of the Court did not specifically state whether an application of this nature should be heard by the Court, or by the Judge in chambers. In the Calcutta High Court, the rule was very clear on the point his Lordship was considering. It provides that "every application for revocation of a submission to arbitration under Section 5 of this Act shall be made to a Judge in Court on motion." Mr. Justice Davar thought the proper procedure to be followed in moving for leave to revoke a submission to arbitration, under Section 5 of the Arbitration Act, should be by motion in Court Mr. Inverarity had further contended that the petitioners' procedure was erroneous in another respect. There were nineteen different agreements between the parties, whereby they had referred their difference to arbitration; and he contended that they could not ask for a revocation by one petition. The respondent had entered into a separate agreement with each company; and there were nineteen submissions. The evidence was, by consent, to be treated as evidence in all the submissions; but there was no order consolidating the reference; and the respondent had not consented anywhere that the nineteen references should be treated as one. This objection of Mr. Inverarity appeared to Mr. Justice Davar to be sound, though highly technical. The important questions in the petition, however were whether the petitioners were entitled to obtain from the Court leave to revoke the submissions and retire from the arbitration, and whether his Lordship should comply with their alternative prayers, which was that if his Lordship was satisfied that the arbitrators would comply with his directions, his Lordship should rule that the arbitrators had acted wrongly in law, and direct the arbitrators as to the course it was their duty to take. In the first place, there were no materials to show whether the arbitrators would or would not comply with his ruling and obey his directions. They had not stated a special case for the opinion of the Court on any question of law. The Indian Arbitration Act leaves it to the discretion of the arbitrators to state a special case or not as they choose. His Lordship had no power to enforce his ruling, and under the circumstances, he declined to comply with the alternative prayer of the petition. The other question was whether the petitioners had made out a case entitling them to withdraw from the submission to arbitration. When the arbitrators improperly admitted evidence which, in the opinion of the Court, should not have been admitted, the proper course for the aggrieved party was to come to the Court and ask that the submission be set aside. After referring to English authorities, his Lordship remarked that the power of the Court in such matters was discretionary, and ought to be cautiously and sparingly exercised; but that such power should be exercised in favour of the applicant, if it appeared that the speedy end of the strife was not likely to be attained and the applicant was likely to be subjected to interminable delays by the conduct of the arbitrators; and further that leave to revoke should be accorded to the applicant in all cases where he could establish that there would be failure of justice if the reference was allowed to proceed. His Lordship had carefully considered the arguments addressed to him and the proceedings before the arbitrators; and it appeared to him that the decision the arbitrators had pronounced, though on the face of it it showed that it was intended to be cautious, it was extremely weak. After much anxious consideration, his Lordship came to the conclusion that, under the circumstances so far as they had gone, he ought not to grant leave to revoke the submission. His Lordship made no order on the petition. The petitioners to pay the respondent's costs.

It was argued for the Insurance Company before their Lordships, that the learned Judge below erred is not complying with one or other of the prayers in the petition, and in refraining from expressing any opinion on the merits of the question raised before him by the petitioners. In view of the learned Judge's expression of opinion that it was clearly the duty of the arbitrators to decide definitely upon the admissibility or relevancy of evidence, as soon as the questions were raised before them, some direction or expression of opinion should have been given on the merits of that question. He should have expressed an opinion as to the admissibility or otherwise of the evidence tendered before the arbitrators. He should have complied with the alternative prayer in the petition, and should have expressed an opinion on the merits of the question which had arisen between the parties, for the guidance of the arbitrators. He should have considered the question whether or not the arbitrators were in fact admitting evidence improperly as alleged by the petitioner. The Judge erred in leaving the arbitrators to state a special case to the Court in case of difficulty, inasmuch as a difficulty had obviously arisen already, and all the materials were before the Court. If the Judge had declined to comply with the petition in the exercise of discretion, the same had not been judicially exercised. He erred in his view of the relief which was asked for by the petitioners, etc.

The hearing of the appeal was proceeded with. At its close, their Lordships held that the order of the lower Court should be discharged, with directions to go to the arbitrators, that the matter in dispute was not within their province, and that they exceeded their jurisdiction. Respondent to pay the costs throughout.

POLICE COURT.

THEFT OF CHAMPAGNE.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Flanagan charged one Frederick Sturgeon, quarter-master on the Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. "Delhi," with theft, as a servant, of bottles of gin, brandy and champagne to the aggregate value of Rs. 110. The case for the prosecution was that on the 2nd instant the accused was seen lying in hatch No. 2. Thinking the accused was asleep, Mr. C. Martin an officer on board the steamer tried to wake him up by shaking him, but as the accused did not move, Mr. Martin went and reported the matter to the fifth officer, Mr. Clifford, as he thought the accused had fainted. Mr. Clifford on going down found the accused lying in an absolutely unconscious state and under the influence of liquor. The accused was lying with his face and hands on a broken bottle of champagne. Lying near the accused and round about him were found the other bottles.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he must have fallen into the hatch as he had been drinking.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused said that it was clear from the evidence that the accused was under the influence of liquor and the circumstances under which he was found left no reasonable doubt that it was the accused who had broken the cases and got drunk with the contents of the bottles. The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 8.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

7-08 Matubhay J and M Vussonji Tricumji and others vs Murbai widow and others Dinshaw and D.

12-08 M B Chothia Mossa Ibrahim vs Abdoola Habib Motan Nanu H and Co.

13-08 Payne and Co Haji ulam Mahomed Azam vs The Union Marine Insurance Co Ld Crawford B and Co.

15-08 Kang and P Rustomji Cowasji Kharaki vs Ruttonji Sorabji Subedar Ardeser H D and Co.

16-08 Bhaishunker K and G Motilal Shivlal vs The Secretary of State for India in Council E F Nicholson.

18-08 Mulla and M Asibai widow vs Hurbai widow Mehta D and D.

19-08 Bhaishunker K and G Alimiyan Mahomed bhai Munsari vs The B B and C I Ry Co Crawford B and Co.

20-08 In person Dadabhoy Cursetji Ashburner vs Messrs Tyebji Dayabhai and Co Tyabji D and Co.

21-08 Bicknell M and R Abdool Hosein Adamji Peerbhoy vs Gungadhar Sadashiv Gokhle Raghavaya B and Co.

24-08 N M Cama Nuserwanji Muncherji Cama vs Dalsukhroy Bejnath Malvi H M and R.

26-08 Jahangir G and B Jamnadas Narandas Motiwala vs Bai Gulab Thakurdas and Co.

28-08 Payne and Co Raghunath Tarachand a firm vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

192-08 Tyabji D and Co Lalbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M Part heard.

561-06 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Doss.bhoy Bomonji Mistry Mulla and M Part heard.

106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabhai Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P.

714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Jaloobhoy Wadia G and Co part heard.

622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khaira Thakurdas and Co.

422-07 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.

340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgouri vs Vrazlal Govindji Matubhoy J and M.

477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimanay Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.

738-07 Raghavaya B and N. Hirji Lilakhar and anothers vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji, and another Khunderao D and M.

151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.

50-08 Payne and Co Dewa Tulla vs Raichand Khasal and others Tyabji D and Co.

941-08 J R and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjiebhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co

719-07 Khunderao L and M Rachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponment.

222-07 Th A Ghandy Ishwardas Mody a firm vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis M and M.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For Dismissal under Rule 109.

930-08 Dikshit D and S Bai Devkore vs Bai Suntook widow Mulla and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

557-02 Tyabji D and Co Vussonji Madhowji and another vs Madhowji Morarji Madhowji K and C

719-07 Shamrao M and H Talakchand Joverchand vs Mohanlal Doorgadas

457-08 Payne and Co Kanyalal Basudodas another vs Lakhichand Gulabchand and others

641-08 Tyabji D and Co Rai Bahadur Shri Kissondas Naraindas vs Gungaprasad Dalsukhrai and others

655-08 In person Cawasji Ruttonji Master vs Vijia Shanker Kalidas

758-08 Matubhai J and M M J Goolam Hussain and others vs Suwarbhoy Hassum

762-08 Th A Gandhi K Tiscolpani vs O Venkatappa 765-01 T. A. Gandi L. Tilsopani vs. D L Sooryapra Kasalingum

796-08 M B Chothia Edulji F Kawarana vs Dinshaw S Talati and others

806-08 Kanga and P Cawasji J Mody vs Gordhandas Vagji S J Judah

820-08 Ardeshir H D and Co R D Sethna vs Mangaldas Ramji Payne and Co

898-08 Captain and V C Drog and another vs J A Danker

903-00 Tyabji D and Co Dadabhoy A Daroowalla vs Dhondeo Bendoo and others Payne and Co

919-08 Madhowji K and C Hurrybhai Dharamsi vs Tarachand Masani and Co

948-08 Mulla M Manishanker Bhanji Master vs Vanmali Ludha Mody

954 08 Jehangir G and B Thaker Bhimji Topan vs Valabhdas Virji and others

955-08 Tyabji D and Co Mulji Brothers and Jumani vs Narayen Vishram

Undefended New Long Causes.

744-08 T A Gandhi Vali Mahomed Abdulla vs. Deochand Mahadeo and another

835-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Dalsram Pandharinath Rele vs Pandharinath Madhowji Rele

Suits for Hearing and Final Dispcsal.

Long Causes.

722-07 Matubhoy J and M Harnadrai Baijnath vs Raduram Nandram Tyabji D and Co.

42-07 Khunderao L and M Sittabai widow and others vs Mathurabai widow Bicknell M and R.

631-08 Mirza M and M Goolam bin Hassam vs Ahmed Karim Mahomed and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

114-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Anim Rogay and others Craigie L and O.

115-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Anim Rogay and others Craigie L and O.

116-08 Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay vs Nakhoda Mahomed Alli bin Mahomed Anim Rogay and other Craigie L and O P S Battliwalla.

473-08 Captain and V R D Sethna vs Thacker Mamji Gopalji Ardeser H D and Co.

454-08 Smetham B and Co Haji Cassum Joosub vs Essaji Tajbhoy Wadia G and Co.

800-05 Mulji and K Karrim Peer Mahomed and Co vs Lndhabhai Ibrahim Edgelow G W and Co.

356-07 Raghavaya B and N Purshotam Vishram and Co the firm vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy Thakurdas and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For Judgment.

839-01 Edgelow W and Co Munchershaw Shapoorji Narialwalla vs Ardeshir Shapoorji Narialwalla and others K D Shroff In person B M and K and G G W and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

13-08 Bicknell M and R Feroze Jamsetji Mulla Feroze vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B and Co. part heard.

861-08 J R and D Manibai widow and another vs Dwarkadas Chottalal Mansookhlal J and H.

For Hearing Exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

323-04 Tyabji D and Co Moosabhoy Mahomed Sajan vs Yacoobhoy Mahomed Sajan anothers Nanu H and Co Tyabji D and Co.

Long Causes.

397-08 Wadia G and Co Cowasji Jehangir Mody vs Vithaldas Soonderdas Captain and V. For part heard.
Jehangir and S Soonabai widow vs Hoormusji Nuserwanji Gheesta Thakurdas and Co.

172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.

495 08 Smetham B and C Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.

183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Sisgaribai widow.

314-08 Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow.

841-07 Mansukhlal J and H Shrichand Jetha the firm vs Cursondas Lukhmidas Jamsetji R and D.

292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S.

515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co.

681-06 Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.

695-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai Kanga and P.

140-07. Tyabji D and Co. Moosa Haji Esa vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.

396-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P.

906-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Mirza Mahomed Kasham vs Bibi Sakina widow.

572-08 I A Ghandhin Halimabai, widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Salem Mahomed Mistri S B Mehta.

756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Patel Bart and, others Pestonji R and K.

176-05 In person Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co Unwalla and P.

493 05 Unwala and P Safoorabai widow and others Abdolabhai Khakibhai and others Little and Co

(Before the Prothonotary.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

17-08 Hiralal and Co Bai Vajcooverbai widow vs Jethi alias Bhuree and another.

WE regret to record the death on Sunday, at Madras, from enteric, of Mr. J. S. Heany, Officiating Collector of Customs, Madras. Mr. Todhunter, the permanent incumbent of the office, is expected back from leave immediately.

REVOLUTION
In Lighting.
NIGHT CANDLE LIGHTS
A little over one pice per night.
SIMPLICITY !
CLEANLINESS !
CHEAPNESS !
Apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHEAPEST SHOP
FOR
ARMS, AMMUNITION
AND
MILITARY STORES.

FRESH STOCK !
FRESH STOCK !!
OOSMAN JAMALL.
101, CHUCKLA STREET,
BOMBAY.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS,
INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.
Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,
Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.
ELECTRICAL WORK
of all kinds for
MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES,
RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,
Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.
THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

ST. JOSEPH'S
CONVENT SCHOOL,
PANCHGANI.

THIS is a Boarding and Day School in one of the healthiest and most charming spots of the Bombay Presidency. The course of studies ranges from the Kindergarten to the Senior Cambridge Locals. Pupils are prepared for the Trinity College London Music Exams. A Technical Class for a Practical Course of Domestic Science will be started in 1909. Government Scholarships are competed for, and a Scheme of Drawing, which qualifies pupils to obtain Art Grade Certificates, is in efficient progress. Physical Drill and organised Games are a popular feature of the School.
Classes RE-COMMENCE, January 18th, 1909.
For further information re terms, etc. apply to
THE SUPERIORESS.

NOW READY.
PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.
JUDGMENT
OF
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar
AND
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
IN ONE VOLUME—Rs. 2.
As only a few copies are available, application should be made early to—
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.
COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
DYNAMO AND MOTOR WORKS.
Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
LARGE STOCK.
7-11 Medows Street, Bombay.

LATEST DATE
For Posting
XMAS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS
To Friends at Home.
FOR XMAS: 4th December for Mail leaving 5th December.
FOR NEW YEAR: 11th December for Mail leaving 12th December.
PACKING, INSURANCE and POSTAGE, FREE on all goods purchased from us from 1st to 31st December.
IN FASHIONABLE.
Jewellery, Silver ware of every description and Electro plated goods our Stock is the largest in Western India, including all the latest Novelties in their most Select form.
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Free packing, Free Postage, Free Insurance will apply also to any part of India.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.
AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.
THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.
Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S.:—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."
KHAJAN SINGH, C. and M. G.:—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."
Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.
THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.
The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MAOUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.
A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1300.
Each Vol, Rs. 4-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols. Rs. 15-8.
Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,
THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
All sections from 4in. by 1⅝in. to 20in. by 7½in.
3,000 Tons of Beams, Angles, Tees, etc.
KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
RICHARDSON
AND
CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.
A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—
THE SECRETARY
18, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK.
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms, viz.:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.
MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD.
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.
THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY,
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1908.

KAISER AND CHANCELLOR.

THE mail brings us the official and various non-official accounts of the interview between the Kaiser and his Chancellor, Prince von Bulow, regarding the former's "calculated indiscretion" as well as sundry explanations of the Kaiser's motives and his extraordinary procedure. Most illuminating of all is that given by our Paris correspondent, who from his connection with the political world in Berlin is in an exceptional position to know many things which German journalists would hesitate to publish. Concluding his letter, published yesterday, our correspondent writes:—"Here I am led to touch upon a very delicate matter concerning which reports have been reaching me for some time. I am assured that many of the Kaiser's political eccentricities are attributable to temporary cerebral distress due to the aural affection from which His Majesty suffers from time to time. By some this malady is described as akin to that which his great grandfather, King Frederick IV of Prussia, suffered. In any case, it certainly appears as if the Kaiser acted under the spur of some uncontrollable impulse not of a normal kind." We are inclined to accept this theory as accounting for much that has been set down to other causes and to believe that the "uncontrollable impulse not of a normal kind" had ceased to operate when the Kaiser announced his will in the terms, published as authoritative: "Unswayed by the exaggerations of public criticism, which he feels to be unjust, he regards it as his foremost imperial duty to secure the consistency of the Empire's policy while safeguarding constitutional responsibilities. Accordingly, the Kaiser has approved of Prince von Bulow's declarations in the Reichstag and has assured him of his continued confidence." The interview is said to have lasted for several hours, but we shall probably never know precisely what passed between Kaiser and Chancellor, or how long the meeting continued—until some other uncontrollable impulse leads one or the other to publish more pages of secret history, or the Memoirs of Von Bulow appear as suddenly and unexpectedly as did those of Prince Hohenlohe. In Germany admiration is expressed for the extraordinary skill and tact which must have been manifested by the Chancellor in extricating himself from the dilemma created by the necessity of satisfying Parliament and public opinion without alienating his Imperial master. But many factors, personal as well as public, contributed to the result—that touched upon by our correspondent doubtless being one of them.

We do not attach much importance to the story of the attempt on the part of the German Government to suppress the interview which, we are told, has since appeared in the "Century Magazine." The story is that the sum of ten thousand pounds was offered for its suppression, but Mr. Hale informed the "Times" that he never received a penny from the German Government or anybody connected with the German Government. "The withdrawal of the article was dictated solely by the fact that it would not have been fair to publish at this time an article upon which might now be placed interpretations which would not have attached to it if it had been published when it was written. The Century Company say that there is not a word of truth in the story." Great efforts have been made in New York and in Paris to obtain permission to print the interview, which has been in the possession of the "New York Times" since July 20 last, but the editor of that journal declared that he would not allow the interview to leave his possession in any circumstances. Probably he would have been prudent to decide otherwise, as following the interview of the "Telegraph" it depreciated very greatly in value and does not appear to have created any sensation, either in England or in Germany, though the indiscretions it contained were more numerous and more glaring than those published by our London contemporary. True his surrender to the Chancellor has allayed the tumult which was aroused in Germany, but whether it has raised his Imperial Majesty in the estimation of his subjects is doubtful. In England the impression is that it marks the beginning of the restriction of the Emperor's powers and the extension of the constitutional form of government. It has not caused Englishmen to think more highly of the Kaiser. They have long regarded him as an impulsive young man, a reckless after-dinner speaker, a hasty telegraphist and a jack-of-all-trades. But not long ago a severe critic of everything German asked us to believe the Kaiser to be a man of ripe, sober and substantial judgment, who on all outstanding questions of European policy is undoubtedly the best informed individual in existence. "The information possessed by the Kaiser on international politics is true and very valuable knowledge. It is in the light of this knowledge that we must view all his apparently rash and impulsive acts. He wires readily; he evidently likes it. But this must not induce anyone to the belief that he wires first and thinks it out afterwards."

In this particular instance the Kaiser's subjects may believe that he fully thought out what he was doing when he sent for the retired diplomatist, but they are evidently determined to discourage his eccentricities and though he has promised hereafter to be more reticent they hesitate to accept the assurance—no constitutional guarantee to that effect having been given either to Parliament or the nation. The Press asks for that guarantee, urging that the promises of to-day give no security for to-morrow, and fears are expressed that no sufficient progress may be anticipated. An inspired communication to the "Cologne Gazette" says that Prince Bulow expressed to the Kaiser personally, with absolute frankness, what, for manifold reasons, and notably because uninterrupted personal contact was lacking, he had been unable to say in the Reichstag. Prince Bulow not only informed the Emperor of what had been said in the Press and the Reichstag, but also left his Majesty in no doubt regarding his own opinion and his resolve to relinquish the direction of Imperial affairs unless the Emperor consented to revise the fashion in which he has hitherto so often interfered in the business of the State. The Chancellor unfolded before the Emperor the whole lugubrious picture which the situation presented in its entirety. The attitude assumed by the Chancellor is regarded as by no means blameless. The impression widely prevails that he has been trying to treat with pettifogging methods and diplomatic craft a question which could only be solved on a large basis with absolute frankness and honesty. The course of the recent Reichstag debate is held to have weakened the confidence of wide circles, less in Prince Bulow's skill than in his resoluteness of character, and many people do not believe he will bring the crisis to a successful issue. For they are quite justified in concluding that if constitutional reforms are not carried out, and the disturbing factor of intervention by the Kaiser is not eliminated, serious consequences may result from these "uncontrollable impulses not of a normal kind."

WOMEN VOTERS IN MANXLAND.

THERE is a vast amount of matter for the suffragettes to study in the general election which has recently been taking place in the Isle of Man, for in that little island are to be found two things: women voters, that is widows and spinsters, and at the same time an autocracy compared with which India has a democratic Government. The two things seemingly far apart are drawing together in a remarkable way. To understand why and how, it is first necessary to consider the position of the Governor of the island of whom it has been said that his sway is far more powerful locally than is that of the King in England. He has with him a number of Crown officials appointed on his advice and two ecclesiastical officials appointed by the Bishop, but he is in no way bound to consult his advisers on matters of administration, policy, legislation or finance and, it is said, he never in practice consults the people's elected representatives. Thus the position of the members of the House of Keys is somewhat amusing. Above them is an autocratic ruler who ignores them, below them are local boards and parish councils with more power than they themselves have although they are responsible for the creation of the local bodies. At the last election an agitation lasting over twenty-five years culminated in a definite programme for a reform of the Legislative Council, reduction in the Civil List and greater popular control of the finances, with a responsible executive, and in addition something very like a new Constitution. Later a petition was sent to the Home Office which was kindly received—and pigeon-holed. Now the fight is being fought again with renewed vigour because it is felt that if the same opinion be expressed by the public the granting of the reforms cannot further be delayed.

The fight is really a constitutional over-throwing of an autocrat, and it is well to note that it is being largely worked by the women voters who have gained a reputation of doing much material good in the island by standing on the side of reform, temperance and progress and have nearly always supported progressive candidates. But even more is required than this whittling down of the Governor's power. After Constitutional reform, the most important issues of the election are old-age pensions, readjustment of taxation, national remedies for unemployment, higher education, and taxation of land values. At present 95 per cent of the Manx revenue is drawn from indirect taxation on food and drink. There is now a demand put forward by all the candidates that the Governor, as Chancellor of the Manx Exchequer, in his next proposals for fresh revenue, must include death duties and other forms of direct taxation. They demand, too, that old-age pensions should be established at once. In connection with unemployment reclamation of waste lands, which are alleged to cover one-eighth of the island, is suggested, and a scheme of afforestation is proposed. Whether it is the result of women voters or not we must decline to hazard a guess, but it is noteworthy that the present elections are being carried on in a far more gentle and more earnest spirit than where the suffragette is rampant, which seems to point a moral that a woman who has a vote, even if she does not always want it, is far more pleasant than one who has not and does want it.

INCOME TAX AND PIECE-GOODS.

WE publish elsewhere a petition from the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association to the Viceroy pointing out that the last two years have been very bad for their trade and that there is "such an unprecedented collection of stock lying uncleared that almost all the warehouses in the Prince's and Victoria Docks in the City of Bombay are full to the brim." Under the circumstances they ask that directions shall be issued for the remission of income tax to members of the trade "at least for the current year and next year." We are always profoundly sorry for the income-tax payer and would not wish to cast cold water on so simple an expedient of avoiding the payment of it, were it not that we think the petition is doomed to failure. Times have, indeed, been hard but that need not deter a piece-goods dealer from laying his books in front of the Collector of Income Tax and proving that his income has shrunk. The granting of the petition would lead to some wonderful vistas of relief for troubled traders. A bad season on the racecourse could be pleaded by some whilst the grain merchants would have an alternative plea, either that there was not enough grain to sell and so they had to remain idle, or that there was so much that its sale was unprofitable. In any case the native piece-goods dealers do not monopolise that trade in Bombay. There are many European firms similarly engaged with larger risks and heavier expenses, and, if granted, the petition would necessarily have to apply to these too. The best way to avoid paying too much income tax is to prove the sum that should rightly be paid, and this course we again recommend to the petitioners.

The P. and O. S. N.Co's steamer "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at 2 a.m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

SIR C. S. BAYLEY has arrived at Calcutta, and Mr. Wood, Senior Member, Railway Board, has returned to Calcutta from investigating the railway accident at Mustafabad.

FOUR companies of the 17th Infantry were despatched from Barrackpore to Dacca yesterday *en route* for Mainpur.

THE Hon'ble Frances Talbot, younger sister of Lord Talbot de Malahide, arrives at Madras to-day from England, "via" Colombo, and will be the guest of their Excellencies at Government House, Guindy.

MR. H. T. PINKEY, Director of Traffic, Telegraph Department, has proceeded to Mandalay, from which town he will pay a visit to Moulmein. He leaves Rangoon for Calcutta on the 17th instant.

MR. LAWTON, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, Lower Burma, has proceeded to Mergui to put up a wireless telegraphy installation, between Mergui and Victoria Point. The whole work is being superintended by Mr. J. Shields.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a scheme for travelling Auditors for State Railways in India of whom two are to be sent out from England and two appointed in this country. This will give one Auditor for each of the three State Railways and one in reserve.

PROMOTIONS in the Telegraph Department under the authority of the Government resolution of the 21st October are notified. Two honorary Assistant Superintendents and two Sub-Assistant Superindents (Traffic) are promoted to Deputy Superintendents, 1st class, with pay rising from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500; sixteen Sub-Assistant Superintendents (Traffic) and three of the same class holding officiating appointments, together with one Telegraph Master, are promoted Deputy Superintendents, with pay rising from Rs. 325 to Rs. 400; thirty-two Telegraph Masters are promoted Deputy Superintendents, 2nd class, all with effect from the 1st July.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

Victorian Finances.

FREMANTLE DOCK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER 23.

MR. REID was entertained at luncheon at Yass at Sydney on Monday. He said that the highest "ism" in politics was that which sought for the general welfare. In legislating for one rather than another, they should never forget that the class which needed the most help was that which had the greatest struggle for existence. If they did make mistakes in their politics, they should make them at the expense of those who had plenty and to spare, rather than at the expence of those in actual want and privation. They all desired that the time would soon come when the whole power of the State would be used so that every one in the community would get the fullest measure of reward for his work; but let them beware of the newer and more dangerous despotism. He was convinced, however, that the people would never allow the cardinal principles of freedom to be trampled on. After referring to the satisfactory settlement of the capital site, Mr. Reid hoped that none of them would look for any dazzling expenditure on this new capital during the next 20 years. If they did, they would be bitterly disappointed, as they had to commence the capital on an economical basis. Mr. Reid addressed a meeting the same evening at Yass and announced his resignation of the Leadership of the Federal Opposition. He said that circumstances had arisen which made it necessary that he should at once resign the leadership, in order that someone might take it who could give the necessary time which the present situation demanded. He knew no man better fitted for the position than Mr. Joseph Cook, but he would give loyal support to whoever was chosen. The Liberals had the right to demand that the Liberals in the Federal Parliament should be more united. He wished that the Liberals could co-operate with the singleness of purpose which characterised the Labour Party, as in Liberal principles were to be found that political progress which meant the greatest happiness of the people as a whole. He then referred to the indictment he recently brought against the Deakin Government and to the fact that on that occasion the Labour Party was dumb and solidly supported the Prime Minister. The next thing that happened was that Mr. Fisher made the announcement that the Labour Party had withdrawn its support from the Government. Mr. Deakin saw the boot but said that he wanted not only to see but to feel the boot. Mr. Fisher advanced the boot and the result was a Labour Ministry. Mr. Deakin and his colleagues certainly stuck to their billets as long as they could. The new Ministry was chosen by caucus, but he preferred the old-fashioned way of the Prime Minister choosing his colleagues. They had now to see what sort of protection Mr. Deakin and his friends would give the Government. Mr. Deakin had made a very significant statement. He said that he would support the Government so long as it carried out his policy and no more, and now they would have an amusing spectacle. Would the Labour Party and the Labour Government consent to hold office at the dictation of any man who was not of their party? ("No.") Would they accept their office on the humiliating condition that they were to do what Mr. Deakin approved of and nothing else? ("No.") Mr. Deakin had 15 with him and the Labour Party had 27. That made 42. The Opposition numbered 32, but at the present they were so disunited as to be scarcely in a position to render any service to Australia and the mother country. The sooner their politics in Parliament resembled politics among the people the better. If the Labour-Socialists had an honest majority of the electors behind them, why should they be dependent for their political lives on a little nest of anti-socialists who chose to make use of them? And so with the Liberal Party, which should close up its ranks and endeavour to bring all the Liberal forces together.

A COMPLAINT FROM SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

When Federation was established, writes the "Adelaide Chronicle," it was believed that all the States would be put on an equal footing in respect to the facilities for carrying on internal and external trade. Indeed, the payment of bonuses by the States is expressly forbidden by the Constitution, the idea being that such methods of stimulating production, manufacture, and export should be in the hands of the Commonwealth, so that all the States should be treated alike. However, means of evading the law have been discovered. Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, for instance, are acting in a manner detrimental to South Australian interests by subsidising a line of steamers with the object of pushing the trade of their producers in the East. This is the more unfederal because South Australia established the trade, and it is to injure merchants and producers of this State that the eastern States are acting. Mr. John Darling and Mr. A. S. Cheadle (President of the Chamber of Commerce) brought the matter in an informal manner before the notice of one of the members of the Government the other day, and it is likely that a deputation will wait on the Premier on the subject shortly. Mr. Darling, on Saturday afternoon, in a conversation with a representative of "The Chronicle," remarked:—"The Governments of three States mentioned have agreed to pay a subsidy to a company which is putting two steamers regularly on the line from Melbourne, Sydney, and the Queensland ports to Manila, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Kobe. They are fitted with refrigerating chambers, and will carry compressed fodder, wheat flour, butter, fruit, and other produce. The freight charged will only be 15/ per ton, as compared with 24/ paid by South Australians. Even at the higher figure it is not always possible for us to obtain cargo space. We can hold our own with the eastern States on level terms, and we would not suggest any action on the part of our Government if the competion were fair and open, but we are now placed under a heavy handicap. It has been proposed by the Government that South Australia and Western Australia should act together in subsidising steamers from their ports to the Philippines, China, and Japan, but it would be much better if the South Australian Government were to act independently." It is understood that the Government have the matter seriously under their consideration.

VICTORIAN FINANCES.

In the Legislative Assembly on the 19th inst. Sir Thomas Bent delivered his Budget speech. He said that the revenue for the year amounted to £8,288,508, and the expenditure under special appropriations and votes was £7,848,357, showing a surplus of £140,151. The principal factor in the increase of the surplus over his estimate was £297,346 received from the Commonwealth over and above the amount estimated by Sir William Lyne. The amount included £71,933 overpaid by the Commonwealth account of last year, for which a deduction was being made this year. The surplus over and above that arising from Commonwealth returns exceed his estimates by only £128,637 which was a fair margin, taking into consideration the unpromising outlook for the season when the Budget was delivered. He had paid over the whole surplus, including the Federal overpayment, in reduction of the consolidated revenue deficit, leaving the balance outstanding on that account on June 30 last £340,914. He had also reduced the liabilities under the land sales by auction found by £39,163 during the year, leaving a balance outstanding on June 30 last of £147,967. Further, he had applied £156,768 of last year's revenue to the redemption of the funded and unfunded debt, making the total charge against revenue for 1907-8 for reduction of liabilities £63,682, or nearly 8 per cent of the year's revenue. The railway revenue for the year was £3,873,855, an amount exceeded only once previously in the State's history. In 1906-7 the ratio of working expenses to receipts was 59 per cent. The imports for 1907-8 showed an increase of nearly £3,000,000 as compared with 1906-7 and an increase of nearly £6,000,000 as compared with 1905-6. He dealt at great length with the relations between the Commonwealth and the States. "I am prepared to recognise," he said, "that the Commonwealth has heavy financial responsibilities to meet during the next few years, and in these circumstances I am prepared to take much less than the three-fourths of the net revenue from Customs and Excise, as provided for under the Braddon clause, and will not ask for the full proportion which I consider equitable, that is five-eighths, until 39 years after the inception of the new arrangements, and during this period the increase to the full five-eighths to be made by easy annual stages, as the Commonwealth will have heavy redemption transactions to negotiate. I am prepared to say that the States should give some guarantee of their intention to regulate their borrowing, and at the same time make solid provision from revenue for capital purposes in the way suggested by me. Although it is perfectly true that the heavy demands on the Commonwealth for post office arrangements, old-age pensions, special defence, national railways, the Northern Territory, and the new capital will limit the amount which can be returned to the States during the earlier portion of the 35 years, a considerable proportion of these obligations will have disappeared long before the end of the 35 years. As the post office demand is merely temporary, and the national railways, the Northern Territory and the new capital will be paying a large proportion if not the whole of the annual cost.

MADE IN AUSTRALIA.

The official opening of the New South Wales Manufacturers' Exhibition, which took place at the Exhibition Building, Prince Alfred Park, on Monday, was well attended. Sir Harry Rawson (the Governor) said it gave him great pleasure to be present at what he believed was the first exhibition of New South Wales manufactures. He took it that it was a start that would be of great future use not only to the State, but to Australia as a whole, because an exhibition like that showed they could have nearly all their needs supplied locally, and not only that, but at a lower price than it took to import them. An additional advantage was that the money would be spent in helping Australians to get work, and they too, would spend their money in the State itself. The exhibition would, he believed, result in inducing many people to deal in Australian goods. In some quarters the labelling of articles as "Australian" seemed to impress people with the idea that they were inferior, but from what he had seen of Australian work it was not inferior—(cheers)—and he was certain that the people of Australia could, and would, in future, be able to supply nearly everything they needed for their own use. They had raw material of every description, and he was certain they had the men to do the work. He would impress upon the manufacturers, however, that the first thing necessary for them to think of was that the articles they produced were really sound and really good, and would last. If the manufacturers did not do that they need not expect to get the trade. He had great pleasure in declaring the exhibition open, and wishing it all prosperity. Sir William Lyne said the exhibition would no doubt do a great deal of good in fostering Australian industries, and he hoped to see a great development take place, for it would mean prosperity on every side. He was sorry he was not armed with statistics to show the great advance that had taken place in manufactures and employment generally all over Australia during the last eight or ten years, since the accomplishment of Federation. Of course, everyone could not look eye to eye with those who held certain advanced theories, but there was no doubt that Australia as a whole, and especially New South Wales, had in the last decade gone forward by leaps and bounds to an extent unrivalled in any other ten years of its history. He firmly believed—and he would not attempt to force his ideas upon the people if he was not convinced of it—that this was due to the steady development of the latent powers that had so long lain dormant in this State. This continent was equal almost in area to the United States, and was as diversified in wealth as any known part of the globe, not only in minerals, but in land and everything that tended to the prosperity of a country. The time would come he was convinced, when Australia would be the equal in wealth of the United States. To accomplish this, however, willing hands, earnest hearts, and competent heads were necessary, and in this connection every man and woman helping on the present exhibition was doing something towards the future prosperity of Australia.

THE FREMANTLE DOCK.

In the Legislative Council the following questions are to be put to the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Connolly) by Mr. Kirwan:—(1) Is there any truth in the statement in the Melbourne "Age" that the Fremantle dock is being constructed in defiance of the advice of the Federal defence authorities; (2) has the advice been sought of the British Admiralty and the Commonwealth Defence Department; (3) in view of the possibility of the dock being used for naval purposes, has any request been made to the Admiralty or the Commonwealth for contributions towards the cost of construction; (4) if communications have passed between either or both of these authorities and the Western Australian Government concerning the dock, what was the nature of the replies received? Another series of questions in the name of Mr. Kirwan relating to the dock read as follows:—(1) What work, if any, has been done to date in connection with the construction of the proposed dock; (2) have any contracts or undertakings been entered into or signed in connection with the work; and (3) if so, what are they? Mr. S. F. Moore has given notice that he will move in the Legislative Assembly that Sir Whately Eliot's report on the Fremantle dock, and a plan of the dock be laid on the table, and that both documents be printed.

THE RABBIT INVASION.

A largely attended meeting of pastoralists was held at Carnarvon on Wednesday afternoon to consider the best means to adopt in fighting the rabbits. It was stated by a reliable witness that he had seen a live rabbit three miles this side of Hamelin Pool, and another said that a warren of about 100 burrows existed on the beach about 16 miles this side of the place mentioned. The meeting discussed the matter at length, the opinion being expressed that a Vermin Bill would provide the machinery for exterminating rabbits, but that until it became operative other measures must be resorted to, otherwise the few rabbits now in existence might become too numerous to successfully cope with. It was decided to despatch a well equipped party to the fence and exterminate the rabbits by means of poisoning and trapping. A subscription list was opened in the room and over £200 was raised within a few minutes. It was resolved to communicate with Mr. Butcher, M. L. A., and with the member for the North Province, asking them to obtain a Government subsidy of pound for pound on the amount collected locally, and also to urge them to have a Vermin Bill passed through Parliament as expeditiously as possible.

A.

* [By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

INDIAN MUSEUM IN LONDON.

PROPOSED CREATION OF SECTIONS.

Value Greatly Impaired.

GENERAL REGRET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

Much regret is expressed at the decision of the Board of Education and the India Office, approving the report of the Committee which recommends the breaking up of the India Museum at Kensington into three sections in connection with its removal. It is argued that the educational and patriotic value of the collection will be greatly impaired by its dispersal.

WOODS' CASE SEQUEL.

Another Enquiry.

WRIT AGAINST MR. HALDANE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The case of Lieutenant Woods, which was investigated by a Military Court of Enquiry in November last, when it was decided that his retention was not in the interests of the army, is being re-opened.

Writs have been served on Mr. Haldane, General Sir N. Lyttelton and other officials who were then members of the Army Council on the ground that they exceeded their powers in requiring Lieutenant Woods' resignation.

AGENT-GENERAL DROWNED.

Fatality in the Channel.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The Tasmanian Agent-General, the Hon. Alfred Dobson, fell overboard from a Channel steamer and was lost.

HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

The Naval Demonstration.

GUNBOATS TO BE SEIZED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

It is stated at Rotterdam that the object of the naval demonstration against Venezuela is to seize the Venezuelan gunboats and vessels available as transports.

A MUTINY RECOLLECTION.

Model of the Lucknow Residency.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

An interesting ceremony took place at Bristol yesterday when Lord Roberts unveiled a large model of the Residency at Lucknow in the Museum.

A number of Mutiny Veterans and others were present, including Sir Henry Lawrence, who presented the Museum with some unpublished documents written by his grandfather, including a facsimile of a despatch from Sir James Outram to Sir Colin Campbell, in an improvised cypher of Greek characters.

MOSCOW SOCIALISTS ARRESTED.

Important Haul.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

The Moscow Police have arrested the whole of the local Socialist Committee.

INDISPOSITION OF THE KING.

Victim of a Cold and Rheumatism.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

King Edward is suffering from a cold and a slight attack of rheumatism.

His Majesty leaves Sandringham for London to-day, but his visit to the Cattle Show has been abandoned.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Archbishop's Appeal.

HINT AT THE CAUSE OF RUPTURE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to Mr. Runciman, pleads for keeping the compromise scheme open pending the collection of financial statistics in support of the Church's contentions.

MULAI HAFID'S RECOGNITION

Franco-Spanish Views Accepted.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

Mulai Hafid has replied to the joint Franco-Spanish Note, accepting the conditions insisted on prior to his recognition as Sultan with a minor exception.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

Austrian Mobilization Denied.

BOYCOTT SPREADS.

DISCOURAGING OUTLOOK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

Telegrams from Vienna state that a long official denial is published of the report of an Austrian mobilization.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Austrian boycott has extended throughout the whole Turkish Empire, with the exception of Smyrna.

LATER.

The situation in the Near East is regarded as discouraging. The Turkish boycott of Austria is unabated and tension is increasing.

Austria and Turkey, in spite of official denials, are unquestionably preparing for emergencies.

Italy's avowed entente with Russia, which, though it is not a written one, is said to constitute a definite agreement mutually to support their respective interests in the Balkans, is hailed with satisfaction in St. Petersburg and is regarded with ill-concealed dismay in Vienna.

The Austrian Ambassador in St. Petersburg has complained to M. Izvolsky of an article published in the "Novoye Vremya" headed "A Bloody Jubilee."

FIGHTING IN SOMALILAND.

Decisive Italian Victory.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

Official despatches published in Rome state that Italian troops have repulsed two thousand Dervishes at Bullalo in Somaliland, inflicting considerable loss. Forty-eight dead were picked up.

The Italians came through unscathed.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

Forty-Five Million Loan to be Raised.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

The Budget Committee of the Russian Duma has sanctioned a loan of £45,000,000 to redeem bonds and to meet the deficit and extraordinary expenditure in 1909.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Arrival at Singapore.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The American Fleet has arrived at Singapore.

LATER.

The American fleet passed Singapore without stopping.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DECEMBER 7.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 2 a.m. to-day, and the steamer "Victoria" left for Colombo and Australia also at 2 a.m. to-day.

INSPECTOR BANNERJI'S MURDER.

Bengali Suspects at Tuticorin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 7.

It now transpires that the three Bengalis arrested at Tuticorin left Calcutta very shortly after the murder of the late Inspector Bannerjee and that upon them have been found addresses, one of a house close to where the murder occurred, and the other of a house in the same neighbourhood.

They were to have proceeded to England by a steamer from Colombo. They are now detained in custody, and an officer from Calcutta has been sent to Tuticorin to make further enquiries.

SEDITIOUS PREACHING.

A Student Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 7.

Surendranath Banerjee, the student who made an inflammatory speech in BeadonSquare recently, was to-day sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to a year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE "BANDE MATARAM."

High Court Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 7.

Justices Holmwood and Ryves to-day admitted the appeal of theManager of the "Bande Mataram" Press against the forfeiture order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the new Act and the hearing has been fixed for next Wednesday.

SIR JOHN, Lady and Miss Hewett arrive in Calcutta on the 21st instant on a short visit.

LADY CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, DECEMBER 7.

To-day's bulletin, by Major S. Evans and Captain T. Lucas, is as follows: "Her Excellency's condition remains unchanged."

MAHABLESHWAR, DECEMBER 7

To-day's bulletin by Major S. Evans and Captain I. Lucas begins:—"Her Excellency's condition remains unchanged."

PRAYERS IN CHURCHES.

Father Pera, Vicar of the Rosary Church, Mazagon, asked his parishioners on Sunday morning to pray earnestly for the speedy recovery of Lady Clarke. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay has also sent a circular to the Vicars and Chaplains to the same effect.

PRAYERS BY HINDUS.

In response to invitations issued by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and others, a large number of Hindu Gentlemen met last evening in the Madhav Bag to offer prayers for the speedy recovery of H. E. Lady Clarke from her present serious illness. Among the present were Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. D. G. Padhye, Rao Bahadoor N. T. Vaidya, Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai Mr. Ratansi Mulji, Dr. D. B. N. Dandeker, Rao Bahadoor K. N. Sailor, Mr. M. D. Khakkar, Mr. P. B. Joshi, Mr. M. T. Varjivandas, and others.

The proceedings commenced with the recitation of "Hari Kirtan," or hymn, and of poems specially composed for the occasion.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna in addressing the meeting said they all heard with great regret of the serious illness of Lady Clarke. There had however of late been a change for the better in her Excellency's condition, and they all fervently prayed to Almighty God that the improvement might be maintained.

Mr. K. N. Saliyr and other speakers followed, offering prayers for the speedy recovery of Lady Clarke.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

The Governor's on Volunteering.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 7.

Her Excellency Lady Lawley distributed the prizes won at their recent rifle meeting to the Madras Volunteer Guards on Saturday afternoon last.

His Excellency the Governor, the Honorary Colonel, accompanied by Sir Edmund Barrow, Commanding the Southern Army, and his staff, first inspected the Regiment, which was drawn up in two battalions.

Sir Arthur Lawley presented a medal for long service and good conduct to Sergeant-Instructor Pilgrim.

Colonel Formby, the Commandant, then read a brief report of the work of the Regiment during the past year.

The Governor then addressed the Regiment, congratulating them on their smart appearance. He insisted that it was the duty of all young Europeans in India to join the Volunteers. He also spoke special words of encouragement to the Cadets. He said he took a keen interest in the Cadet movement.

In the evening the members of the Volunteer Guards' Institute entertained their friends at a dance.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF MECCA.

Vigorous Measures Adopted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 7.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" correspondent states that vigorous measures are being undertaken at Mecca to prevent a recrudescence of cholera so fatal the last Haj season. The conservancy arrangements of the town have been improved and inspectors appointed to inspect meat, vegetable and other articles of food. Mutasarifs have been required to look to the health of pilgrims and the sanitation of their temporary dwellings. The Zobeida Canal is being repaired and a proposal has been made to convert it into modern waterworks as it is the great water-supply of Mecca, which will obviate the great difficulty felt in Mecca of scarcity of water.

Efforts are also being made to introduce the modern educational system. A Haji from Bokhara has given £300 for the purpose and the Fund, with £2,000 given by Marshal Kiazim Pasha, totals £7,000.

New industries also are to be started by the Meccans, amongst others being an ice factory.

DHARWAR REEFS MINE.

Return for November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 7.

The following is the return of the Dharwar Reefs Mine for November:—1,830 tons ore crushed yielded 57,344 ozs. gold.

The average value of tailings is 3 dwts. 6 grs. Having experienced chemical difficulties in the treatment of tailings, experiments are still being continued.

TOWARDS the conclusion of the dance held at Government House last week, his Honour Sir Thirkell White, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, sent for Mr. Cox, the popular Bandmaster of the Devons Band, and presented him with a handsome piece of plate suitably incribed in recognition of and as a mark of appreciation of his services with the Regimental Band during their three years' stay in Rangoon. Lady White also gave Mr. Cox a present as a memento of Rangoon.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

Seventh Day's Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 7.

When the trial of the murder case was resumed, Mr. Shaw, brother-in-law of Miss Taylor, was recalled by Mr. Turner, who identified the unopened letter given to Miss Taylor as she started on her journey. The letter was to be opened in presence of her intended husband. It was not read in Court, but the jury were allowed to see it.

Mr. Justice Reid explained that the letter could not possibly help the defence. It was very private, from a dying father to his daughter, and the contents were such as would not help the case one way or another. Mr. Justice Reid said that the Full Bench had decided that Mullins' plea amounted to guilty on the charge of outrage. Mullins had said "I held her hand."

Mullins was then brought out of dock and asked whether he wished to withdraw the plea or not.

In reply to a series of questions by the Court, Mullins said he had acted as regards this particular charge under compulsion.

The Court then allowed prisoner to withdraw the plea of guilty, and he pleaded "not guilty."

The Foreman of the jury then rose and said the letter previously mentioned exonerated the deceased from all charge of misconduct. It was a letter of advice from her father.

Mr. Clarke, Deputy Commissioner, Multan, was then called and deposed to going to the scene of the murder. Inspector Shuldham brought the two prisoners to witness. All three appeared excited and flurried. Witness described the examination of the prisoners in the train.

Then Mr. Ganpat Rai asked if his client might cross-examine.

This was allowed.

In answer to Shuldham, witness said Shuldham's condition while looking out of the carriage towards witness seemed suspicious because he and Mullins seemed to be taking more interest in witness than was necessary. Witness said the search for jewellery was undoubtedly made in connection with the murder case.

Asked why he only searched for jewellery, witness said "You had had sufficient opportunity to get rid of any bloodstained clothes and you were not likely to be travelling in bloodstained clothes and jewellery; it would have been a bit of tangible evidence." Examining the stains on the bag witness said: "No, we certainly should not have seen these stains in the sort of search we made." Stains might at that time have showed up more, but so far as witness recollected no policeman even had a bag in his hands during the search.

Superintendent Rehill, Railway Police, recalled, said he first saw the bloodstained clothes on September 26 and considered them suspicious.

Sub-Inspector Abdul Aziz was then called. He said the case was made over to him by Inspector Shuldham. He was given statements made by prisoners to Inspector Shuldham. Witness deposed to taking Framjee's statement at Lahore Station on September 14, when Shuldham turned up and Framjee said "Here is the man." Shuldham said to Framjee "Are you going to give a statement against me?" Witness described the examination of Shuldham's things on his arrival from Calcutta. Acting on the statement of Mullins that Shuldham put bloodstained clothes with jewellery in the bag, witness found marks which looked like blood on various articles in the bag and on the bag itself. Next witness found stains on Shuldham's holland coat. Witness first saw Shuldham's pocket-book on September 13 at the search. Then on September 25, when it was locked up. On October 9, in consequence of information received, witness examined it and found number 771. At once witness showed the figures to Mr. Rehill.

In reply to Mr. Ganpat Rai, witness said the search in the train was for jewellery and the knife. Witness heard that four soldiers were sent for because of a suspicious stain on the trousers of one. The stain was found not to be suspicious.

Mr. Ganpat Rai asked questions as to Shuldham's arrival on September 25, explaining, in answer to the Court, that his instructions were that the tale of spots in the bag and clothes was invented as Shuldham was arriving.

The Court asked Mr. Ganpat Rai to confine himself to something relevant.

Further cross-examined, witness said on the journey down to Multan the constable noticed a patch of blood on Mullins' shirt.

The shirt was put in as exhibit.

Colonel Coleman, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Multan, said he was called to the Jail to attend Shuldham on October 3. Shuldham stated he had been hung up by the thumbs and kept awake for 48 hours and complained of other ill-treatment. Witness examined him and found no signs of injury or ill-treatment. Mullins was sick in Jail; he was suffering from diabetes and had a bilious attack.

At this point Mullins was allowed to leave the Court and was sent to the Jail Hospital as he complained of feeling unwell.

Inspector Marshall gave evidence of searching Shuldham's things and finding bloodstains. After the search Shuldham wrote a statement. Then after the statement prisoner said he cut the girl's throat.

The Court interrupted witness telling him he ought to know that no statement made to the police could be accepted as evidence.

ANOTHER DACOITY AT SERAMPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 7.

Another dacoity in the Serampore district by Bengali youths is reported. Five of the dacoits have been arrested, one of them with a gunshot wound.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER JAILOR.

Prisoners Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 7.

In the course of the hearing of the case against three prisoners of the Coimbatore Jail charged with attempting to murder Mr. Y. Minchall, the Jailor, before Mr. R. D. Broadfoot, I. C. S., Sessions Judge, the Public Prosecutor, Mr. T. S. Balakrishna Iyer, referred to the charges put forward by certain prisoners, including V. O. Chidambaram Pillay, recently convicted in connection with the Tinnevelly riots, of ill-treatment. The conclusion to which the learned vakil came was that Chidambaram Pillay was at the bottom of this trouble, though he denied it. True to his past career Chidambaram Pillay had been attempting to subvert authority within the Jail precincts as he had attempted to do outside it.

His Honour then briefly summed up the case to the Assessors.

After a few minutes' consultation the Assessors, V. Ranganatham Chettiar and L. Subba Rao, found the first and second prisoners guilty of causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon. They, however, felt some doubt in the case against the third prisoner.

His Honour reserved judgment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, DEC. 7.—Capt. Swift, 57th Rifles, from England.
Major Kye, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, from England.
Lieut. Firth, West Riding Regt, from England.
Capt. Brunker, S. and T. Corps, from England.
Lieut. Baldwin, 1st Gurkhas, from England.
Maj. Ogg, R. A., from England.
Lieut. Risley, 18th P. W. O. Lancers, from Delhi.
Capt. Holland, 39th Gurkha Regt, from England.
Maj. Garsford, Seaforth High. from Nowshera.
Maj. Baker, Mil Acct. from England.
Capt. Neale, Queen's Regt., from Agra.
Capt. Day, R. War Regt., from England.
Col. Beatson, P. M. O., from Kohat.
Col. Beatson, A. A. G. R. A., from Simla.
Lt.-Col. Watkins, D. D. G. O., in India, from England.
Capt. Lorrie, 30th Punjabis, from England.
Lieut. Jones, S. and T. Corps, from England.
Lt.-Col. Guy, S. and T. Corps, from England.
Capt. Firth, 80th C. Inf., from Poona.
Capt. Frid, The Royal Scots, from Deolali.
Lieut. Thorne, 105th L. I., from Ratnagiri.
Lieut. MacLean, 33rd Punjabis, from England.
Lieut. Maynard, 125th Rifles, from England.
Lieut. Upton, King's Royal Rifles, from England.

DEPARTURES, DEC. 7.—Capt. Firth 80th C. Inf., to England.
Capt. Fred, The Royal Scots, England.
Lieut. Thorne, 105th L. I., to Ratnagiri.
Maj. Deays, 123rd Rifles, to Ahmednagar.
Lt.-Col. Searle, 101st Grenad, to Mahableshwar.
Lieut. Upton, 60th Rifles, to Jubbulpore.
Maj. Abercrombie, Army, to Quetta.
Lieut. Mathras, 33rd Punjabis, to Jubbulpore.
Col. Lucas, U. S. L., to England.
Maj. Rettie, R. F. A., to Secunderabad.
Maj. Beville, S. and T. Corps, to Poona.
Lieut. Henry, Worcester Regt., to Ahmednagar.
Capt. Swift, 57th Rifles to Peshawar.
Maj. Kye, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, to Sialkote.
Lieut. Ristay, P. W. O. Lancers, to England.
Col. Dennys, 31st Punjabis, to England.
Maj. Baker, Mil. Accts. to Rawalpindi.
Capt. Day, I. R. Worst Regt., to Peshawar.
Lieut. Baldwin, 1st Gurkhas, to Dharamsala.
Col. Beatson, P. W. O., to Kohat.
Col. Beatson, A. A. G. R. A., to England.
Lieut.-Col. Watkins, D. D. G. O., in India, to Poona.
Maj. Eyre, R. G. A., to England.
Lieut. Jones, S. and T. Corps, to Nowshera.
Lieut.-Col. Grey, S. and T. Corps, to Meerut.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Staff.—Captain B. K. W. Bacon, 2nd Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, to be Commandant, Khandalla Sanitarium, for the season 1908-09, vice Captain L. C. Dorman, Worcestershire Regiment, relieved. Dated 4th November.

Captain H. W. F. Ricketts, 93rd Burma Infantry, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General (additional), Burma Division, in addition to his Regimental duties, vice Brevet-Major Bridges, on leave, and Captain C. E. Tristram, transferred. Dated 1st November.

Brevet-Major F. M. Crum, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is appointed Assistant Commandant, Mounted Infantry School, Poona, on transfer from the Mounted Infantry School, Fatehgarh, vice Captain L. W. R. Johnson, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, resigned. Dated 6th November.

33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.—Major C. S. Stack, 4th Squadron Commander, to be 3rd Squadron Commander and to remain seconded; Major J. L. Alexander, pro tem. 4th Squadron Commander, is confirmed in that appointment and to be pro tem. 3rd Squadron Commander; Major F. C. A. Parsons, Squadron Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Squadron Commander, vice Major H. G. Benn, permitted to retire. Dated 1st November.

96th Berar Infantry.—Major H. P. Lane, Second-in-Command, to be officiating Commandant and Major C. C. Renton, 2nd Double Company Commander, to be officiating Second in-Command, vice Brevet-Colonel C. H. Macdonald, granted leave or until further orders. Dated 8th November.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 7.

Lieutenant-Col. C. P. Fendall is appointed to the command of the Royal Garrison Artillery at Karachi.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by 2nd Lieut. Collcutt, East Yorkshire Regiment.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieut. J. D. Campbell, "N" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and Lieut. T. H. Carlisle, "A" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, at Sheffield.

Lieut. Carlisle embarked for India on the 2nd instant.

Lieutenant Blumenthal, 74th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to No. 3 Ammunition Column, and Lieutenant the Hon'ble R. Grosvenor to No. 1 Ammunition Column.

Captain Gale, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, and Lieutenant B. Clarke, 66th Punjabis, are transferred to the 10th Gurkhas.

Captain W. N. Leggett, R.G.A., is appointed to No. 52 Company, R.G.A., at Rangoon, and Lieutenant D. A. Sandford to No. 85 Company, R.G.A., at Karachi, on completion of his Gunnery Staff course.

THE Goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th November, 1908, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 65,285 mds. and Rs. 16,632 in the earnings.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Orders for New Ships.

LONDON, November 22.

MR. L. HARCOURT, First Commissioner of Works, speaking at Glasgow, said that in addition to the orders for £600,000 worth of destroyers placed with shipbuilding firms on the Clyde, the Admiralty was now ordering £900,000 worth of ships.

The "Daily Chronicle" interprets the word "ships" as "cruisers."

The "Spectator" strongly protests against the efforts of the Liberal journals to whittle away Mr. Asquith's declaration regarding the Navy by pretending that the fleets of the United States and Japan will not be considered in connection with the maintenance of the two-Power standard.

Inquiry into Naval Changes Urged.

The Imperial Maritime League, at a meeting held with Lord Ampthill in the chair, resolved on the motion of Sir J. C. R. Colomb, seconded by Admiral Cave, to urge the Government to hold an inquiry into the scope and effect of recent changes in the Navy, with a view to informing the country with regard to the Naval policy.

American Meat Exports.

CATTLE DISEASE CAUSES A CHECK.

The stockyards at East Buffalo, U.S.A., have been closed pending an investigation into an outbreak of foot and mouth disease among the cattle in the States of Pennsylvania and New York. Both States have been quarantined.

The London agents of Armour and Co., American meat packers, declare that the quarantining of Pennsylvania and New York will probably decrease the shipments of meat from the United States by 25 per cent. An immediate rise in prices in not likely, as the market is now very well supplied.

New York exporters agree that the shipments to Great Britain will undergo a serious curtailment, but the quarantine does not affect Boston, Baltimore, and Portland (State of Maine).

Australian Affairs.

REMARKS BY THE EARL OF CREWE.

In an interview, granted to Mr. Daniel O'Conner, M.L.C. (S.N.W.), the Earl of Crewe (Secretary of State for the Colonies) expressed surprise that Australia lagged behind Canada, South Africa, and New Zealand in encouraging immigration. He pleaded for the appointment of a High Commissioner for Australia. He had urged the early selection of such an official more than once. A well-informed Australian representative would be highly useful to the Colonial Office and beneficial to the Commonwealth.

The Standard Oil Trust Profits.

£16,000,000 IN 1907.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, giving evidence at New York in connection with the Standard Oil Trust inquiry, said the original capital of the Trust was £11,200,000. The Trust had paid £118,000,000 in dividends and it still held a surplus of £60,000,000. Its profits in 1907 amounted to £16,000,000.

China.

THE NEW EMPEROR.

Dr. Morrison, "Times" correspondent at Pekin, states that there is perfect order in the Chinese capital, and that reports from the provinces are satisfactory. The title of Pu-yi, the new Emperor, is Tsuan Tung, meaning promulgating universality. It is interpreted as referring to the prospect of a Constitution for the Empire.

The Financial Position.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, speaking at Manchester and commenting upon the Government's finances, declared that the country was confronted with a position of the utmost gravity, from which it could not be extricated without a great national effort. The exigencies of the financial situation were driving us to traffic reform which would contribute to the greater solidity of the Empire.

London's Electricity Supply.

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons has unanimously rejected the London and District Electricity Supply Bill (a private member's measure). It will now consider Bills to provide for the connection of the existing supplies.

Rugby Football.

WALLABIES DEFEAT YORKSHIRE.

The Australian Amateur Rugby Union team (the Wallabies) yesterday defeated Yorkshire by 3 goals 3 tries to nil. The Yorkshire forwards started strongly, and with clever tackling stopped the Wallabies' outside combination. Burge, Russell, and Bedesmith secured tries for the Australians, one of them being converted by Carmichael. After halftime the Wallabies' backs showed superior form, and Corral scored a corner, Carmichael converting splendidly. Russell and McKivat then registered tries, one of which Carmichael converted.

LEAGUE TEAM BEATEN.

The Hull Kingston Rovers defeated the Australian Rugby League team (professionals) by 6 goals 3 tries to 2 goals 4 tries. The home team had all the best of the play in the early stages, but McCabe scored twice and Rosenfeldt once for the Australians. Messenger converted two of them. Hull scored several times before half-time, at which stage they were 19 points to their opponents' 13 points. On resuming Dean scored a try, but Messenger failed to convert. It was a hard game until the finish.

P. H. Burge, who broke a leg early in the tour, has not resumed playing as previously stated. The Burge mentioned in to-day's cable is A. F. Burge, who recently came to take his brother's place.

THE MISSING SHIP'S CREW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 7.

The search for the missing boat at the Sandheads continues, but there is now not much hope of finding its occupants alive.

GENERAL PRATAM SINGH and Lady Maud Warrender have arrived at Calcutta.

LIEUTENANT CHARINGTON, 1st Royal Dragoons, becomes Extra A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will permit me to add a few words in support of Mr. Dikshit's suggestion to hold an All-India Educational Conference for the discussion of our educational problems. I am unable to proceed, however, without recording my protest against the view that National Education has no meaning in India in the sense that it has in England, Germany, France or America. As I do not desire to be drawn into a controversy on the question, I rest content with only recording this protest, for, while I know that the subject is capable of being elaborately argued, I also know that it will obscure the real aim and purpose of National Education in this country. I shall only say that "with its sharply-drawn distinctions of race and religion," and just because of them, India needs National education in a much larger measure than England, Germany, France or America. In order that there may be no misunderstanding about the term, I may, at once say that I mean by National Education Education conducive to national efficiency. Thus understood, I think the term reveals its own contents and its own requirements clearly and emphatically. Mr. Dikshit characterises education as an aspect in national life. I would rather say, in India National Education is and ought to be the true basis of national life. There is need for National Education in this country, both quantitatively and qualitatively. In order to be able to take an adequate share in the larger social and political life that awaits us in the near future, the masses, as large a proportion of them as possible, ought to have a certain amount of education enough at least to make them capable of following the fortunes of the country under the diverse influences that have worked their way in the country. An intelligent appreciation of the political situation is a *sine qua non* of healthy political life; particularly at a time when we find ourselves infested with the diseases of violence and anarchism which are unquestionably injurious to every political community. Every well-wisher of the country—Government included—is, I believe, interested in educating the masses at a pitch and in a manner that would make them capable of understanding at least their own political interest, and nothing can be more opportune than for the wise men of the country to apply their mind to the question of mass education at the present juncture. I have said that there is need for National Education also qualitatively in our country. It is an old cry and although it has been meeting with some response of late years there are several shortcomings in our system of education which for that reason fails to secure for us the necessary measure of national efficiency. To discuss them here would be to anticipate the work of the proposed Conference. It is enough to say that it is necessary to spot these shortcomings and supply them. While advocating an All-India Educational Conference for the purpose of promoting National Education, I desire distinctly to dissociate myself from any view of National Education which would make its votaries or its alumni in any way antagonistic to peace and order. I firmly believe that national life for India, within the British Empire, is in no wise incongruous or impossible. Loyalty to the Emperor of India, as the Sovereign, will be or ought to be the root principle of any system of National Education for India; and in all educational institutions every occasion of conflict with the representatives of the Sovereign exercising political authority in the country ought to be studiously avoided. If this fundamental position be accepted, I think there ought to be no difficulty in bringing together men of all shades of opinion on the platform of an All-India Educational Conference. National Education is equally helpful to the Government as to the political, social as well as the industrial or economic reformer. A policy of education that can be mapped out at a conference where all these may meet will surely remedy most of the existing drawbacks and pave the way for substantial progress in every department of national life that we all desire with such intensity. I have been longer than I desired to be. I shall therefore close with once again recording my entire concurrence in Mr. Dikshit's suggestion and hope and pray that it may be realised at an early date.—Yours, etc.

V. K. TRIVEDI.

Girgaum, Dec. 5th.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The stream of communications that have poured into your paper on the subject of the English Paper at the Matriculation Examination this year proves to the hilt the indifference of the University authorities towards an important branch of their duty. Nobody seems to be responsible for the way in which the Matriculation Examination is conducted. The standard of knowledge expected from boys varies from year to year. For instance, it was the fashion to ask the candidates to write essays on abstract themes. About five years since the fashion changed and descriptive essays became the order of the day. This year the fashion again changed and the candidates were required to write an essay on a strange subject—"Which of the two is worse off, a blind man or a deaf-and-dumb man." Whoever drew up this question must surely be very much at a loss to find a suitable subject to test the knowledge of English of candidates for the Matriculation Examination. The examiner has apparently tried to be original and has only succeeded in making himself the laughing stock of all sensible men. Thousands of sensible subjects would suggest themselves to any man to test the knowledge of Matriculation candidates, and I really fail to understand the necessity of selecting a metaphysical question for youngsters who appear at the University Entrance Examination.

So much with regard to English composition. Now about other questions. The candidates were asked to correct and punctuate an English para which had been previously made as incorrect as human ingenuity could do. The language of the passage reads more like Chinese and Japanese than English language, and native boys and girls are expected to correct it. But the eccentricities of the examiner do not stop here. The examiner asks the candidates to put in its proper poetic form a prose passage. I did not know that Matriculation candidates were expected to be poets. To crown the whole the examiner asked the few trembling wretches to explain some slang obscure English proverbs which even an educated Englishman would be pardoned for not knowing. Two of these gems were:—(1) "Brag is a good dog but Hold-fast is much better; (2) Never swap horses while crossing a river." Sir, I am a graduate of the Bombay University and may claim to possess at least some knowledge of the English language. But I am not ashamed to confess that I was ignorant of both these proverbs. And as a matter of fact I am still ignorant of the first proverb. As regards the second I was only able to guess its meaning after I had consulted Webster's dictionary to find out the meaning of the somewhat unusual word "swap." These sorts of eccentricities and vagaries at the Matriculation Examination will continue so long as native graduates are appointed examiners. They like to parade their knowledge and show their originality. And I also protest against the appoint-

ment of managers of schools as examiners. Mr. C. M. Cursetji may be a scholar but his connection with the Alexandra Girls' School ought to prevent him from being appointed an examiner at the Matric. Your correspondents have written very bitterly on this subject and I entirely agree with their views on this subject. Surely the time has come when the heads of our schools should unite and send a joint-protest to the University against the appointment of Mr. C. M. Cursetji as examiner.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. M.

THE MUSTAFABAD ACCIDENT.

List of Casualties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 7.

The final number of casualties at Mustafabad is 13 killed, 5 subsequently died, and 25 injured. All debris is now clear and has been searched. Communication has been restored and the down passenger train passed through at 6 a.m. on the 5th.

LATER.

The revised list of casualties in the recent railway accident at Mustafabad is 13 killed, 5 subsequently died, and 25 injured. All the wreckage has now been carefully searched. Reports of eye-witnesses show that the impact of the two trains must have been of extraordinary violence, the engines and immediately following vehicles being completely smashed up.

Help was brought as quickly as possible by the railway officials, but the villagers around showed much reluctance in obeying the summons sent to them to lend assistance, and labour had to be brought in from outside. The accident was caused by line clear being given to the up train from Mustafabad at a time when a line clear previously given for the down train had not been effectually cancelled.

An investigation is being held by the District Magistrate, Amballa, at which the Railway, the Punjab Police and the Railway Board were represented, but the finding has not yet been announced.

EXPLOSION AT DUM DUM.

Heavy Loss of Life.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 7.

Details in connection with the explosion in the Dum Dum Small Arms Factory to-day have not yet been received, but nine lives are stated to have been lost.

LATER.

Seven men were killed and some twenty-six injured in the explosion at the Dum Dum Small Arms Factory to-day. The explosion took place in a godown where a number of native workmen were uncapping old Martini cartridges. A portion of the verandah was brought down upon the workmen by the explosion and many of the injured were also badly burnt, Conductor Bickley, who was in charge of the work, had left the room only a few minutes before the explosion occurred. Its cause has not yet been ascertained, but some thousands of cartridges appear to have gone off. The bodies have been now extricated, and Major Kiby, R. A. M. C., is attending to the injured in hospital. Major Walker has closed the Factory for the day. The scene as the killed and injured were recognised by their friends was heartrending.

REBUILDING DHARMSALA.

New Site Selected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 7.

As a result of the Lieutenant-Governor's recent visit to Dharmsala, it has been decided that the district and other offices shall be built on a site below Kotwali Bazar, which is known as old Gurkha Lines. The site has not been selected as being absolutely safe from earthquakes, which is an obvious impossibility, or as even much safer than the sites previously occupied above Kotwali Bazar, as with the exception of the land adjoining the site of the old jail, which had been condemned as subject to landslips before the earthquake of 1905, and lower slopes above and below the cart-road. Dharmkoe hill and its slopes are understood to be as safe as any other hill station on the Himalayas, especially if necessary steps for paving some of the lower ravines, protection of forest growth, etc., are undertaken.

BENGAL COAL TRADE.

Impovement Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 7.

The Coal Market has much improved and a healthier feeling prevails. Borrea (ordinary) stands at 23 3-4, Boraboni at 29, Barakur (ordinary) at 32 1-5, Kosoonda and Nyadee New Birbhum at 35½, Raneegunge at 26¾, and Standard at 25¾.

RAFALEWSKI—LILI SHARP ENTERTAINMENT.

A full house is assured for this unique concert at the Town Hall to-night. The plan is now almost full, only a few of the best seats being still available. Miss Lili Sharp will sing, by special request, "The Swallows," by Cowen, in addition to her other numbers.

COUNT JEAN DE MADRE arrives at Calcutta on the 14th as a guest at Government House.

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO.

The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 7.

Four games in a single afternoon is a pretty tall order, yet Major Hocken, the enthusiastic Honorary Secretary, like Mrs. Deempster of Kuchparwani fame, managed it to-day. The three teams of the 26th Cavalry disposed of their opponents pretty easily, particularly No. 1, who allowed the very game M. I. no earthly chance to score. General Alderson's team, who have hitherto played rippingly all along the Tournament and won each time they appeared in the field, had the bad luck to be beaten by a goal by the Gunners' No. 2 team on the strength of their handicap.

FIRST GAME.

26TH CAVALRY No. 1 vs. M. I. No. 1.

Umpire—Lieut. Cassim Shah.

1ST CHUKKER.—The instant the ball was thrown in the Cavalry carried it up to the M. I. post and Mowatt scored pretty easily. On changing ends Summers was on to the ball and hit a goal. Moir did likewise a minute later, and Mowatt knocked up a fourth goal all in about three minutes. The Cavalry placed the fifth goal to their credit just on the point of time.

26th Cavalry No. 1	5 Goals.
M. I. No. 1	Nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—The M. I. at once made a dash for the Cavalry posts and arrived practically at the mouth of the goal when Moir galloped up and saved, and then Summers for the Cavalry had a clear run down to the M. I. end, but his final drive missed, and Mowatt coming up from behind shot the ball through. During the next two minutes Moir placed two further goals to the credit of the Cavalry, and just at the finish the M. I. scored.

26th Cavalry No. 1	3 Goals.
M. I. No. 1	1 Goal.

3RD CHUKKER.—Orton met the ball and took it well up to the Cavalry posts, but before he could get a chance to score the Cavalry were away to the opposite end, where they found no difficulty in hitting a goal. The next instant they scored another, and shortly after Hukum Singh had a clean run down field and hit a goal without the least opposition.

26th Cavalry No. 1	3 Goals
M. I. No. 1	Nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—Soon after start the Cavalry were at the M. I. posts and from a scrum there Moir rushed in and hit a goal. The very next instant the Cavalry scored a second goal. The M. I. now warmed up and galloped down helter skelter to the Cavalry end, but in striking for goal the ball went an inch off the mark.

26th Cavalry No. 1	2 Goals.
M. I. No. 1	Nil.

Score :—

Cavalry, scratch	13 Goals.
M. I., plus 3	4 Goals.

SECOND GAME.

26TH CAVALRY No. 3 vs. BALUCHIS.

Umpires—Major Rowlandson and Lieutenant Clements.

1ST CHUKKER.—A minute after a hard and fast gallop the Cavalry got within range of the Baluchis goal and scored. The next instant the Jemadar was on to the ball, and carrying it along from midfield unopposed hit a goal. Within another minute the Cavalry hit a third goal and even a fourth, when the chukker closed.

26th Cavalry No. 3	4 Goals.
Baluchis	Nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—After some smart manœuvring the Cavalry gained their first goal. On changing ends the Baluchis were at once up at the Cavalry posts and scored a second goal without much difficulty. The Cavalry had their innings next and before the Baluchis could realize the situation the Cavalry got within range and hit a goal.

26th Cavalry No. 3	1 Goal
Baluchis	2 Goals

3RD CHUKKER.—In this chukker the Cavalry had matters their own way and when the bell sounded had scored three goals.

26th Cavalry No. 3	3 Goals
Baluchis	Nil

4TH CHUKKER.—For the first three minutes play was characterized by very fast gallops up and down the field, till the Cavalry worked down to the Baluchis' end and hit a goal. A miuute later the chukker and game ended.

26th Cavalry No. 3	1 Goal
Baluchis	Nil

Score—

26th Cavalry No. 3, minus 1	3 Goals
Baluchis, plus 3	5 Goals

THIRD GAME.

26TH CAVALRY No. 2 vs. LINCOLNS.

Umpires—Colonel Wilson and Major Spedding.

1ST CHUKKER.—A minute after the start Cragg for the Lincolns rushed the Cavalry posts, but in letting drive for goal missed by an inch. Then Clayton for the Cavalry forced the pace up to the Lincolns' end, and getting within comfortable range hit a goal, when the chukker closed.

26th Cavalry No. 2	1 Goal
Lincolns	Nil

2ND CHUKKER.—No sooner the chukker opened the Cavalry were up at the Lincolns' end, and Faunce getting on to the ball, hit a goal, and a few moments later scored again. Then followed a series of chases up and down the field till Barlow hit up to the Cavalry end, where Buller got on to the ball, but in striking for goal he missed, and then the Cavalry cleared to the opposite end, when Clayton got his chance and hit a third goal for the Cavalry.

26th Cavalry No. 2	3 Goals.
Lincolns	Nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—The Cavalry at once rushed the Lincolns' post, and from a scrum directly in front of goal scored, the Jemadar having done the trick. The next instant the Cavalry were again up at the Lincolns' end, where Chaytor got on to the ball and hit a goal. A foul was now given against the Cavalry, but the penalty only resulted in the ball being met by Faunce, who drove it along to midfield, from where Chaytor cleared up to the Lincolns' end, when the chukker ended.

26th Cavalry No. 2	2 Goals.
Lincolns	Nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—The instant the ball was in play the Cavalry opened the attack and hit a goal, and a minute later Chaytor with a neat back-hander scored a second goal for the Cavalry. For the next two minutes the ball was anywhere, till the Cavalry managed to drive it along up to the Lincolns' end and hit the third goal on point of time.

26th Cavalry No. 2	3 Goals
Lincolns	Nil

Score—

26th Cavalry No. 2, scratch	9 Goals.
Lincolns, plus 2	2 Goals.

FOURTH GAME.

DIVISIONAL STAFF vs. R. F. A. No. 2.

Umpires—Major Stephens and Captain Skipwith.

1ST CHUKKER.—The Staff started worrying the Gunners at toe latter's end till the Gunners managed to draw the ball away from its dangerous position and to hit it down to the opposite end, where Martin was quick to take possession and to pass it on to the General, who cleared to the Gunners' end, but in making a hit for goal he shot between the line and then the chukker closed with a blank.

Divisional Staff	Nil.
R. F. A. No. 2	Nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—From a series of very fast runs up and down field during the first few minutes the Staff got within shooting range of the Gunners' posts, where the General passed the ball on to Cassim Shah, who drove it through. The very same tactics were adopted the next minute, when Cassim Shah found an opportunity to hit the second goal on point of time.

Divisional Staff	2 Goals.
R. F. A. No. 2	Nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—The Gunners at once rushed the Staff goal, but they were powerless to score, as Hocken got on to the ball in a jiff and hit it to centre, from where the General got away with it to the Gunners' end, where a final shot for goal missed. Then the Gunners cleared to the opposite direction and though Martin made a game effort failed to score. The Gunners then scored and a moment later the chukkker ended.

Divisional Staff	Nil
R. F. A. No. 2	1 Goal

4TH CHUKKER.—Hocken at once set the ball in motion by driving it along to the Gunners' end, where Martin got on to it and scored. The Staff were within an ace of scoring their second goal, but missed by an inch, and a few seconds later the chukker closed.

Divisional Staff	1 Goal
R. F. A. No. 2	Nil

Score—

Divisional Staff, scratch	3 Goals
R. F. A. No. 2, plus 3	4 Goals

BOMBAY 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday 12 December.

Entry closed at 6 P. M. on Monday 7 December.

THE DECEMBER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr Vencent Clifford's ch e g Ashanti Gold aged
Aga S Shah's br e g Peria Doray 3 years
Mr Kelso's br aus m Lady Fucile by Facile—Green Leek 3 years
Mr N B Tervadeker's b aus m Aruna 5 years
Mrs Artin A Easayee's ch aus g Gunner aged
Mr M Hatchin's b aus g Vocalist aged
Mr S A Mahed's br e g Chevalier 4 years
Mr E B Fischer's b aus g Platoon aged
Mr T Harrison's ch e g Childs Guide aged

THE ARAB PONEY FINAL PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gofal 13-2
Mr Ali ben Talib's ch a h Parick 14-0
R K Sirdar Singh & A S Oomer's ch a h Mutlag 14-0
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13-2 1-4
Aga S Shah's g a h Great Power 14 0
Mr M Goculdass' ch ah Vedas 14-0
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Maimoon 13-3 1-2
Mr Pitt's g a h Fantom 13-3
Mr Jame's ch a h Salamic 14-0
Mr Kelso's g a h Young Gazelle 13-2
Mr R R S' b a h Rose 13-8
Mr R R S' g a h Mudkoor 13-2 1-2
Mr R S Forage's b a h Saree 13-3.
Mr G K's ch a h Disfigure 13-2
Mr Syed Naji's ch a g Sshoon 13-2 3-4
Mr Adil's ch a h Zari 13-2 3-4
Mr D S Mehta's g a h Zir 13-3 3-4
Mr Mohsen Abdool Aziz's g a h Murzook 13-2 3-4
Mr Ali Abdoola's b a h Real Blood 13-3
Mr Beg's b a h Mudlool 13-2 1-2 subject to confirmation

THE LITTLE ARAB PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr Pells' b a h Hullo, 13-2 3-4.
Mr J K Kapadia's ch a h Jalnood 13-2 1-4.
Mr Ali ben Talib's g a h Lassa 13-3.
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Godolphin 13-2 1-2
Mr Kadoo ben Salch's b a h Hishan 13-2 1-4
Mr M Goeuldas's ch a h Saraband 13-2 3-4
Mr D Runchordas's b a h Engine 13-3
Mr R R S' g a h Mudkoor 13-2 1-2
Mr A Abdoola's b a h Real Blood 13-3
Mr A Rehman's g a h Surfraz 13-3
Mr A J De Souza's g a h Sabah 13-3
Mr Newton's b a h Sirur 13-2 3-4
Mr Newton's g a h Print Craft 13-2
Mr Adel's ch a h Zare 13-2 3-4
Mr Adel's ch a h Plassy 13-2
Mr Mohsen Abdool Aziz's g a h Murzook 13-2 3-4
Mr A Razak A Rehman's g a h Fadil 13-2 1 2
M. Beg's g a h Happy Land 13-2 1-4 (subject to confirmation)

THE AUCTION PLATE.—Distance about 1-2 mile

Mr C M Zuvaris b a h Settler 13-1 1-2 (Rs 1,000)
Mr ali ben Talib's g a h Lailan 14-0 (Rs. 800)
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Voucher 13.3 1-4 (Rs 700)
Mr M Goeuldas's ch a h Orby 13-2 (Rs 1200
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Laureate 13 1 1-2 (Rs. 140)
Mr G K's ch a h Muddaries 13 3 1-2 (Rs. 50)
Mr A Razak's br a h Osborne 13 3 1-2 (Rs. 100)
Mr Syed Najee's ch a g Sshoon 13 2 3 4 (Rs. 12)
Mr Nasar Abdoola's b a h Collector 13 2 (Rs. 100)
Mr Hamed Hazamy's ch a h Rogers 13 2 1-4 (Rs 900)
Mr Abdoola Mana's b a h Tamim 13 2 1-4 (Rs 800)
Mr P H Burn's ch a h Dhansa 13 2 3-4 (Rs. 130)
Mr Newton's g a h Prent Craft 13 2 (Rs. 110)
Mr Adil's ch a h Plassy 13 2 (Rs. 1,100)
Mr Newton's ch a h Little John 13 2 (Rs. 1,100)

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr Pill's ch a h Fritz 14·0
Mr Pill's b a h Hullo 13·2 3-4
Mr C M Zuvarie's ch a h Narsin 13·3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Afreed 13·3 4
Mr Salim Abdool Rehman's b a h Spectator 13 2 3-4
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Rajah Bahadur 13 3
Mr Abdool Ganey's b a h Murhaba 13·3
Mr Morison's g a h Raffles 13·2 4
Mr M Goculdas's ch a h Orby 13 2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Shimal 13 3 4
Mr Toolsedass Tejpal's b a h Vertuous Bay 13 3
Mr A M Saif's b a h Muzloom 13 3
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's. ch a h Holker 13 3 3-4
Mr G K's. b a h Amani 13 3
Do g a h Brussels 13 2 1-2
Mr Pitt's g a h Fix 13 3 1-2
Mr Oosman Soomaith's b a h Begler Beg 14-0
Mr A Rahman's ch a h Selection 13 2 1-4
Mr Syed Rashid's B a h Hoodaib 13 3 1-2
Mr Nasar Abdoola's b a h Collector 13 2
Mr Abdoola Mana's b a h Tamim 13 2 1-4
Mr Hamed Hazamy's ch a h Rogers 13 2 1-4
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Turkesh Flag III 13 3 1-4
Mr H S Cassel's ch a h Diamond King 13 3
Mr Newton's ch a h Sanjakdar 13 3 1-2
Mr Adil's ch a h Surrender 13 3 3-4
Mr Adil's g a h Martyn 13 3 1-2
Mr Goolam Hyder's B a h Light 13 3
Mr Mufak's B a h Lord Kitchner 13 2
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's g a h Good Morning 13 2 1-4 (subject to confirmation)

If necessary after declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Thursday 10th inst. the entries will be divided and two races given.

THE ARAB PLATE—Distance about 7 furlongs

Mr C M Zuvare's ch a h Russam (4 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungiz (aged)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Akrabad (5 years)
Mr Mamood Sherazi's b a h Zargaum (aged)
Mr Hajee Sulleman's g a h Jarham (4 years)
Mr Hoosain Obayed's ch a h Dhafer (5 years)
R K Sirdar Singh and A S Oomer's ch a h Mutlag 14-0 (4 years)
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent late Fattahal Ker (4 years)
Aga S Shah's g a h Great Power 14-0 (6 years)
Mr M Goculdas's, ch a h Balmoral (4 years)
Mr Rama Govindjee's bl a h Nusri Pasha (4 years)
Mr E A Willis' g a h m v o 13 3 3-4 (4 years)
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Ashruff 14-0 (aged)
Mr R R S' ch a h Devon 14-0 (4 years)
Mr R S Forage's g a h Safoog (4 years)
Mr Kassim Jurjis' ch a h Desert King (4 years)
Mr G K's ch Roan a h Mannlicher 13-3 1-2 (3 years)
Mr Ebrahim Mana's b a h Dardanelles 14 (4 years)
Mr Abdoola Mana's ch a h Arab Sheik (4 years)
Mr A M Ameer's g a h Poseidon (5 years)
Mr P H Burn's g a h Mumbra 13-3 1-2 (aged)
Mr Newton's b a h Lofan (5 years)
Mr Adil's g a h Colaba (3 years)
Mr Adil's g a h Soocab (4 years)
Mr Newton's g a h Alachfar (aged)

CECIL GRAY.
Secretary W. I. T. C.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Lieutenant J. De B. Cowan, 57th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Bareilly, elder son of Colonel J. H. Cowan, R.E., of Boghall, Linlithgowshire, and Eleanor Maud, elder daughter of the late William Crowgey Brocklesby, of 79, Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, and of the late Mrs. Brocklesby, of Harowside, Godalming.

IMPORTANT NEWS FOR AUTHORS.

To Protect Literary Copyright.

"After some weeks of hard work the important Conference on International Copyright, which has been sitting at Berlin, has framed a draft Convention," says the "Times." "This weighty document has been prepared by the joint labours of a number of very able men from most of the countries of the world. The main object of the Conference has been to simplify and extend the protection accorded to the owners of literary and artistic copyright (including musical copyright) under the existing agreements, especially the Berne Convention of 1886 and the "Acte additionnel" of Paris.

"One of the main grievances of authors has been that under those conventions they have been obliged, in case of lawsuits, to waste much time and money on formalities, especially on proving a right which the Court ought properly to presume. Again, the whole position of musical copyright has been unsatisfactory, and so has been that of the rights of newspapers to protect their contents, often provided at a very great expense.

Scientific invention has also raised new copyright problems. The gramophone has been able to repeat the utterances of the human voice, and in the case of great singers this has meant the creation of a very valuable asset. So with the cinematograph; it is able to copy scenes, from plays, for instance, which have a definite money value; and the question of protecting the rightful owners against such an unauthorised multiplication of their property is one of some urgency.

"Finally, the time limit for copyright differs in different countries, and it is eminently desirable that uniformity should here be established. France allows it to last till fifty years after the author's death; Germany till thirty years; Spain till eighty years; and England till seven years after death, or forty-two years after publication, whichever is the longer. Clearly there ought to be some settled principle on a point of such importance; and the chief matter for regret in the new Convention is that, on account of difficulties raised by the British delegates, this settlement has not been definitely reached.

MUSICAL COPYRIGHT PROTECTED.

"The most important of the provisions of the new Convention are at the same time two of the briefest. The mere fact that the law courts of the world will henceforth presume copyright will act as an immense protection to authors, who will henceforth be able to defend themselves more easily and cheaply than at present. Again, a general agreement to protect musical copyright throughout the Union will at last put the composers on an equality with the authors of books though here, of course, as throughout, we have to remember that the Convention is not municipal, but international, and various grievances may still have to be remedied by the domestic legislation of different countries.

"As regards literary copyright, the important changes are not many; but there is one which may prove to be of considerable value to writers of serious books. Up to now an author's control over translations of his works has been subject to a very vexatious time limit, extending only to ten years from date of publication. It is obvious that many of the best books dealing with science, philosophy, and history do not make such an immediate impression as to induce foreign publishers to take them up, and it is only after a good many years that it becomes worth while to translate them. The injustice of the actual arrangement needs no proof, and its abolition by the Convention will be received with general approval all over the world. Henceforth an author's rights over translations of his works will be the same as over the works themselves, and a Darwin, a Kelvin, or a Leroy-Beaulieu will have the same control over his books appearing in a foreign language as he has in the language in which they were written.

NEWSPAPER COPYRIGHT.

"There remain the two important questions of newspaper copyright and of the duration of authors rights. Of the former the Convention prepounds a solution which, while it is to a certain extent an improvement upon the present state of things, cannot be regarded as offering complete protection for the outlay incurred and the enterprise exerted by a first-rate newspaper. So far as they go, the regulations granting protection to "romans-feuilletons" and other works, literary, scientific, and artistic, whatever the object may be, are a step in the right direction. The delegates, however, have not seen their way to protect general news and "faits divers," while for the intermediate class, including articles of political discussion, the newspaper quoted will have to content itself with the mention of its name as the source of information.

"As regards the remaining point, the duration of literary copyright, we should gladly have accepted the French proposal, to which the British delegates, for a reason that may almost be called technical, were unable to agree. The whole aim and object of the Convention was to simplify existing arrangements, and to put the authors of every country as far as possible upon the same footing; and this result cannot be obtained unless the time limit for copyright is made uniform. It appears that the delegates of all countries were ready to accept the French proposal, making the time limit fifty years after the death of an author.

"Of course, most people admit that there should be a limit, and that the property of an author's heirs should determine at some time or other; but in our opinion fifty years after death is none too long. It must be remembered that, in the case of those 'serious' authors of whom we have spoken, the fruit of their ripest knowledge is, in the majority of cases, not produced till towards the end of their life, while at the same time the production of such works very often brings back into notice, and gives, a commercial value to, the same man's early writings.

"Why should a publisher be allowed to reprint those early writings, for his own profit, at an earlier date than he may reprint the late writings? We can quite understand that many of the modern type of publishers, who live by cheap reprints and who do not like paying royalties, might dislike the proposed extension, but, after all, there is another point of view—that of the producer and his heirs. It seems a pity that a Convention which certainly goes far to simplify the existing international state of things should not have been completed by an agreement on this important point."

HIS Highness the Maharajah of Mysore has been granted permission by the Government of India to undertake a tour in Japan. His Highness, who will be accompanied by his brother, the Yuvaraj, and some Ursu noblemen, will leave his dominions on the 24th instant.

THE London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cabled on the 30th November:—"Tropical Life" urges agitation regarding the home tea duty. The Chancellor, says that paper, requires an extra twenty millions, and there will probably be an increase of 2d. or 3d. per lb. in the duty."

THE ETHICS OF WOMAN'S DRESS.

The Need for a Good Working Dress.

A quite admirable article on "Fashions in Women's Dress," in the "Times," deals with a matter of great social and even ethical importance. And the fact that there is a great deal to be said about men's dress on similar lines does not depreciate the value of the article.

"Without treating dress or fashion contemptuously, and confessing humbly a want of expert knowledge of the subject, a man may yet be aware of certain prevailing defects in woman's present practice in the art of dressing, and may point them out, as he would point out defects in the practice of any other art," says the "Times."

"The chief of them, at least in this country, is a want of fitness arising from the fact that women's clothes no longer now express any kind of social distinctions; indeed, it seems to be one of their main purposes to deny that such distinctions exist. Now an art should not ignore facts, but should express them in terms of beauty; and, since it is a fact that one woman is a fine lady and another a housewife of the middle classes, and another a peasant, these facts should be expressed in their dress, always frankly, but without arrogance in the first case, or dulness in the second, or servility in the third. Above all the woman who has to work should wear clothes suited to her work while she is doing it, and should keep her finery for holidays.

"This is still the practice among peasants in many Continental countries, and by means of it they are able to dress well at all times, with a certain austere beauty of fitness in their work-a-day clothes, and often with a quaint and pleasant fancy in their holiday dress. But these peasants, since they dress like peasants, whether at work or at play, make no attempt to follow the fashions of the rich. The holiday dress lasts them for many years, if not for life; it is designed according to their own peasant taste, not according to any taste imposed upon them from Paris; and it is often quite as beautiful as any Parisian costume.

HOW PARIS DOMINATES.

"In England we have almost entirely lost this peasant art of dress. The clothes of our women of all classes, so far as they have any pretensions to ornament or beauty at all, are, however, indirectly and imperfectly, dominated by the fashions of Paris. These fashions may be beautiful enough in themselves, but their beauty disappears with their fitness; and, as a rule, they are fit only for those who do not have to work for their living. The French, however much they may be dominated by Paris in other respects, recognise this fact far more clearly than we do, and are far less at the mercy of Paris fashions. The poor Parisian girl does not affect the ornaments of a fine lady like the poor Londoner. She tells us in her clothes what she is, and not in a despairing fashion what she would like to be.

"To express what you are and to make the best of it, that is the proper aim of dress—at least, for those who are engaged in the struggle for life. They should leave romantic and splendid ideals to those who are exempt from it. Too many women of all classes in England are ineffectual idealists in their dress, and particularly in their efforts to keep up with rapid changes of fashion. These are well enough for the very rich, though there seems to be no good reason why, even for them, fashion should change as much as it does. But for all except the very rich they are destructive of the true art of dress since they make it impossible for a woman who follows them to spend a good sum of money upon a fine holiday dress, and to keep it for holidays and be content with it for, say, ten years. Long before that time the dress will be hopelessly out of fashion; and for this reason women of all classes in England make no clear distinction between their holiday and working clothes if they can help it. The best dress becomes the every-day dress as soon as it grows a little shabby, and, if it was suited to be a best dress, it is not suited to be an every-day dress. If our women had less ambition to follow all changes of fashion, they might have finer dresses for holidays and have suitable dresses for every day. It is the attempt to contrive clothes that will serve for both which makes the art of dress difficult and even impossible.

"It is also a misfortune that we, a country people by nature, have the art of dress imposed upon us by the French, who are a city people by nature. The result is that we often misexpress ideals which we do not share or understand. Our women dress best when they forget all about Paris and dress for the country, for then they express their own tastes and purposes; and they express them so well that in this respect they dominate Paris itself and set the fashion for the world. If only they would show a like independence in their other clothes and a like sense of fitness, they might be altogether leaders instead of disciples in the art of dress."

AN OBJECT-LESSON IN LAND.

All land reformers should note what the "Globe" calls "a great and peaceful revolution which is about to take place in Russia." It is no less than a revolutionary change from land held in common by the villages to individual ownership. In England the tendency would seem to be the other way. The "Globe" gives the main points thus:

"The Duma has just begun to discuss a Bill brought forward by the Government for the abolition of the landed property held in common by the villages, and for the emancipation of the Russian peasant from the 'mir.' The present system dates from 1861, when the Czar Liberator, Alexander II., abolished the serfdom of the peasants, and made them proprietors of village lands held in common. The plan had no doubt much to recommend it, but in practice it has proved less satisfactory than in theory, and therefore the Duma has greeted with enthusiasm M. Stolypin's scheme for the abolition of the 'mirs,' and the creation of a system of agriculture based on personal property.

"A very large number of speakers took part in the preliminay debate, and the general opinion is that collective property has had its day in Russia, and must now be replaced by private property. It was pointed out that it is not the size of an estate, but consciousness of individual ownership and the consequent pride of effort which makes a rural population get the best out of the land. While the villege fields were held in common it was no man's business to do his utmost in them. Each did what he was forced to do and no more.

"This far-reaching and revolutionary proposal seems to be accepted by all classes in Russia as affording the best hope for the rural population, whose sullen discontent has been a very principal cause of the unrest in Russia. The great reform of the Czar Liberator has served its purpose, and now the Duma is about to carry the liberation of the peasant a step further by making him the individual proprietor of his holding."

GERMAN merchants have discovered a gold mine at Haining, in Shantung, and have asked the Chinese Government to permit it to be worked under Chinese and German co-operative management but the Waiwupu has refused.

LONG-RANGE PHOTOGRAPHY.

About seventeen years ago the scientific world was a good deal interested by the introduction of a new form of photographic lens which bore to the ordinary lens much the same relation that the telescope bears to the ordinary eye, writes Captain Owen Wheeler, in a home contemporary. Previously it had only been possible to photograph objects at long ranges by using lenses of very long focus which required an equally long extension of the camera. To render satisfactory an object only a mile or two off a lens having a focal length of five or six feet might be necessary, and a camera with that extension, however beautifully built, is a cumbersome piece of apparatus. In such cases enlargement is a help, but it has its limitations. If you take a photograph with a lens of, say, eight inches focus, and then enlarge it nine times in order to get the same effect in point of size as would be obtained with a lens of six feet focus, the result will be woolly and unsatisfactory. For in the film of the finest grain plates there is a granularity, due to the sedimentation of silver particles, which when enlarged more than five or six diameters become disagreeably perceptible.

Accordingly, when Dr. Miethe in Germany, and the late Thomas Dallmeyer in this country, began to discuss the telephoto lens, as it came to be called, the new arrival was rather eargerly welcomed. In theory the thing was fairly simple, and the process by which the ordinary photographic lens was converted into a sort of photographic telescope was not at all difficult of comprehension. In its simplest form, indeed, it was and is quite captivating in its artlessness. Behind and ordinary photographic lens is placed a "negative" lens and a greater or less separation between these negative and positive elements, coupled with a corresponding adjustment of the camera extension, produces a greater or less magnification of the image produced by the ordinary lens when used alone. With a single telephoto lens a number of different magnifications can be produced; and by using a "high-power" combination, and a fairly long camera extension, marvellous results, especially in the clear air of Switzerland, were obtained in the early nineties by skilled enthusiasts.

But in practice the telephoto lens often proved disappointing, and it soon dropped out of favour, in spite of the heroic efforts which the late Mr. Dallmeyer made to popularise it. In reality it is rather a complicated instrument, which if the best results are looked for, has to be constructed with the very greatest precision, and which even then needs expert handling to produce pictures which can be readily mistaken for those taken with the ordinary lens. The latter as manufactured by a good optician is full of beautiful "corrections" for chromatic and other abertrations, and when a negative lens is added in order to convert it into a telephoto system those corrections are liable to be disturbed. Then, again, the amount of light which is passed by a telephoto lens is small compared with that passed by the ordinary lens when the latter is employed by itself. To use the technical formula, it varies inversely as the square of the magnifications. In other words, in taking telephotograph at five magnifications the "exposure has to be, mutatis mutandis," twenty-five times that which would be needed in an ordinary photograph of the same subject.

Lastly, as the rays which go to form the telephotographic image enter the lens at a very small angle, a good deal of superfluous light is sometimes admitted, which causes internal reflections and consequent flatness or veiling of the negative. This used to be a common failing in almost all telephotographs, and was perhaps the principal obstacle to the early popularity of the telephoto lens. It was to say the least, disheartening, after buying a costly telephoto attachment and mastering its peculiarities to be able, as a rule, only to get negatives more or less marked by that ugly obscuration which is familiar to all photographers under the name of "fog."

The telephoto lens still needs careful handling, and cannot be readily used at any but very low magnifications for snapshot work. But latterly the simple expedient of using an extended hood to prevent internal reflections has practically banished the demon of 'fog' from the region of telephotography, and one can now get just as bright pictures with the telephoto as with the ordinary lens. Opticians, too, are produeing new and distinctly improved negative lenses specially calculated to work harmoniously with certain positive lenses, with the result that telephotographs taken with a comparatively short exposure at about ten magnifications can now be fully enlarged three or four diameters without any serious loss of definition. In this way enormous magnifications can be produced with the help of an attachment of only moderate power. But a high-power lens has recently been patented which enables direct high-power telephotographs to be taken in an ordinary half-plate camera, and in these pictures a distant object is rendered the same size as it would appear if taken with an ordinary lens having a focal length of six yards!

Naturally military men are interested in the possibilities of the telephoto lens, and both in this country and abroad a good deal of quiet attention is being given to it. The need for increased exposure makes it difficult to use the lens for balloon work, but even here there are signs that practical results will eventually be attained. Those interested in the potentialities of balloon photography will find the subject very fully discussed in "Airships Past and Present," by Captain Hildebrandt, of the Prussian Balloon Corps. But incidentally they may take it from she writer that instantaneous telephotographs can now be taken under favourable conditions which will nearly, if not quite, satisfy the requirements of the military aeronaut.

The extent to which telephotography may become serviceable to the Navy is at present doubtful; but there seems little question that eventually the telephoto lens will play an important part in naval reconnaissance. The fact that a ship standing several miles out to sea can secure a permanent record of an important piece of coastline is alone of some significance, to say nothing of the opportunities which the telephoto lens affords for studying details of forts, harbours, and naval construction without exciting observation. Apart from the more serious purposes of the fighting naval service, telephotography offers a new and delightful pastime to the yachtsman, who at present does not take the trouble to photograph much of the littoral which he passes, because he knows that with the ordinary lens the result would be a more uninteresting thread in which details would hardly be discernible with a strong magnifier.

Travellers, and more especially explorers in mountainous regions will soon come to regard the telephoto lens as the most important detail in their photographic equipment. Already telephotography is successfully employed in the Alpine region for the purpose of mapping out the details of peaks for the benefit of future climbers. But there is a circumstance compared with the services which a carefully selected telephoto lens might render on an expedition such as for instance, that with which the name of the Duke of the Abruzzi is associated. Architects and engineers, again, have many user for the power which telephotography places in the hands of a skilful and intelligent operator. It must often occur in the course of great building and engineering operations that a record of progress is desirable which with the ordinary photographic outfit is only to be obtained, sometimes at considerable risk, by means of scaffolding, cradles, or other contrivances. Here the telephotographer steps in and easily does what is necessary from firm ground, simply because is to all intents and purposes turning the ordinary lens into a very effective sort of photographic telescope.

It is almost needless to expatiate upon the value of the telephoto lens in natural history. The public are already familiar with some excellent examples of bird and animal telephotography, and now that the telephoto lens is becoming better known, it is probable that a considerable impetus will be given to its employment for this class of work. At the same time it must be borne in mind that it is in this particular connection that the limitations of the telephoto lens are specially obvious. The lens, as already explained, is essentially and necessarily a "slow" lens, owing to the decrease in the amount of light which it passes as compared with that passed by the "positive" lens when used alone. The advantage of being able to photograph a bird or an animal at sixty instead of at thirty feet is sometimes rather dearly bought by having to give an exposure nearly forty times longer than it would be in the latter case. Still, the telephoto lens in natural history has amazing possibilities, and opticians are preparing to meet the demand which will inevitably occur for objectives specially adapted to this purpose. Quite recently the great Iena firm of Carl Zeiss has placed upon the market two tele-objectives with foci of about eighteen inches and thirty-five inches, respectively, which work at the comparatively large aperture of f·10, an optical achievement which can only be fully appreciated by those who have made instantaneous telephotography a special study. Several English makers also have lenses which, properly combined and properly handled are sufficiently rapid to enable capital bird and animal studies to be made without unduly attracting he notice of the shy creatures concerned.

THE BAY OF ANTIVARI.

Coveted by Two Powers.

WHEN, or if, the projected conference of the Powers on the Near Eastern crisis comes to pass, much will probably be heard about the Bay of Antivari, the future of which is, from the Italian and Montenegrin points of view, at all events, the most important question in the present imbroglio

BY THE WAY.

EFFECT OF RAILWAY COMBINES.

The answer of the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons to Mr. Tudor Walters, with respect to the effect of the pending railway combinations upon the public interest, was described as a "timely utterance" by Mr. A. G. Walkden, the secretary of the Railway Clerks' Association, when interviewed by a "Westminster" representative. "Mr. Churchill," he said, "will not be long before he receives 'evidence of injury to the public interest,' if my information is correct. One has only to remember the quite recent utterance of the chairman of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Company to understand what is happening at this moment. He deplored the necessity for keeping the facilities at the standard prevailing at the time of the amalgamation with the Chatham and Dover Railway, and as Parliamentary sanction will have to be secured for the larger schemes of reform now contemplated, the companies concerned are obviously getting their facilities down to a minimum, in anticipation of an obligation being placed upon them by Parliament to keep their facilities for the travelling public up to the standard prevailing when the combination schemes are sanctioned. "The railway services, therefore, need to be closely watched just now for the withdrawal of necessary trains, for there is naturally a feeling among the directors that if they do not reduce the number now they will not be allowed to do so later on. The appetite for this kind of action, it should be remembered, has been whetted by the success of a similar policy in connexion with the goods traffic. It remains to be seen, however, whether the public will allow themselves to be compressed in the same way without protest. Meanwhile, there is unfortunately no doubt whatever that the clerical staffs of the railways are already being badly hit by the movement towards amalgamation of interests and elimination of competition; and when the schemes now contemplated are in active operation, wholesale dismissals of clerks must, I fear, be the order of the day."

"ARVEDE BARINE."

"Arvede Barine," whose death the French papers announce, was almost as well known in English literary circles as in those of her own country. She was a Madame Vincens, a Protestant and a scholar, learnt latin in order to help her little boy with his lessons, and took to writing as a means of livelihood because she had lost her fortune in the war with Germany. Her best-known work is her life of the "Grande Mademoiselle," which has been translated into English; but she also achieved great success with her monographs on Bernardin de Saint Pierre and Alfred de Musset.

FOREIGN CLAIMANTS TO BRITISH TITLES.

An interesting parallel in the Peerage of Scotland to the Barony of Fairfax, the claim to which has just been decided, is the Newburgh earldom, the holders of which have for more than a century been Italian nobles. In 1757 Cecilia, grand daughter of Charlotte Maria, Countess of Newburgh, became the wife of Benedict, Prince Giustiniani, and in 1793 her son Vincent became "de jure" the sixth Earl, although he did not claim the title. Since that time the Scottish peerage, which was confirmed by the House of Lords to Vincent's daughter, has been distinctly foreign, and quite dissociated from this country. On the death of the third Baron Gardner the claimant to the title was one Alan Hyde Gardner, the son of a Mohammedan princess, and the husband of an Indian wife.

MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

Mr. E. K. Robinson, in the "Countryside," give a good illustration of how completely birds in migrating are at the mercy of the weather. Young woodcocks hatched on the Duke of Northumberland's estate at Alnwick are marked, and the results to date show that one of the marked birds has been killed in the Highlands, another in the South of England, and a third in Ireland; but the majority have totally disappeared. Manifestly, Mr. Robinson contends, this result cannot be brought into accord with any theory that birds possess an "unerring instinct" which guides them in any particular direction. No, their only guide is the wind; and a very treacherous guide, too.

A GREAT BOOK-LOVER.

"Lord Amherst and His Library" is the subject of a very interesting paper in the December "Pall Mall Magazine," by his daughter, the Hon. Sybil Amherst. His lordship's love of books dated from his earliest years. His first Incunable was a Sallust bought at Arles when, little more than a schoolboy, he was doing "the Grand Tour." Later on at Oxford his rooms were filled with handsome editions of the Classics, a good set of Bohn's translations, the Aldine Poets, and many other interesting books. Afterwards his taste developed, and his acquaintance with Bernard Quaritch began. "It was not merely," says his daughter, "the intercourse of a bookseller and his patron; but it was the fellowship of two minds both eagerly engrossed in one absorbing pursuit."

LORD AMHERST'S IDEA.

The idea which Lord Amherst always had in view when buying a book was to make each purchase a link on the various series of subjects he wished to illustrate. The most striking of the collection is that connected with the dawn of printing: We can (writes his daughter) touch the very MSS. which the first printers imitated for their metal types; we can see the rude drawings that were reproduced in the block-books, and the very same blocks inserted among the movable type of other works. We find the initial letters carefully illuminated and often a human touch is given by the rubricator's note in his own weary handwriting as in Mentelin's St. Augustine, c. 1465. Lord Amherst was very proud of the Block-Book, and would turn over the volume first showing the rare incunabula and MS., all encased in a fifteenth-century binding and then revealing as a great surprise the forty-eight precious leaves of the Apocalypse carefully bound in the centre.

SOME OTHER TREASURES.

But there is no end to the treasures of the Didlington library. One is not surprised to meet with, among other books, the First Folio Shakespeare, the quarto edition of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," the rare "Paradise Lost" of 1667, the first edition, of Chaucer's collected works, Bunyan's "Grace Abounding," 1666, even scarcer than the "Pilgrim's Progress"; the genuine first issue, of the first edition, of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," 1719; the first edition of Florio's translation of Montaigne's Essays, 1603; the exquisite and rare "Monte Sancto di Dio," with the very earliest copperplate engravings; and last, but by no means least, some of the rarest editions in Spanish and English of Cervantes' masterpiece "Don Quixote." And these and all the rest of the marvellous collection are now to come under the auctioneer's hammer. The rich book collector will have a rare opportunity.

L'ENVOI.

Do you remember, in those other days,
Before the birth of boresome argument,
When you and I, despising means and ways,
On living and on laughing were intent;
We said, "We will not head the Why or How,
The Will be or the Was; Ours is the Now?"

You spoke to me of that man or of this,
Who, seeking you, and scorning all finesse,
Had thought to read your heart from some chance kiss,
And, eager to win more, had won the less.
Said I, "This man and that knew not the game."
Alas! that I anon should do the same!

You singed my wings: and I, in passing through
The brightness of your flame, bedimmed its light.
Now, we are free, and you may bloom anew,
While I, with wings fresh-grown, once more take flight.
You can forget your flicker, I my pain,
So both of us may live and laugh again.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

HOW TO WEAR THE NEW HEADGEAR.

Headgear is suffering another revolution just now, and in Paris the hat is defunct and the toque reigns triumphantly in its stead. As a matter of fact, the huge hat might almost be said to have become prehistoric, and at the leading modistes the toque in every form and guise of colossal proportions and in a variety of different shapes, from the inverted and flattened sugar-bowl to the close turban, is being shown "ad infinitum." Turbans are being made without any stiff lining or mount, and fit as closely to the head as the headdress of a native kitmutgar, while as regards her other toques the Frenchwoman seems concealing her feature as much as possible, and they are literally "rammed" on to the head, almost covering the eyebrows and touching the top of the ears. Somehow—curious as the effect undoubtedly is—it is by no means unbecoming to the average Parisienne, while it gives them an undeniable cachet with their enormous fur stoles and large saddlecloth muff. To attempt to wear such a style of headgear with success, however, without the correct Parisian coiffure would be a forlorn hope, and at present the style of hairdressing seen in conjunction with these toques suggests that the hair had been blown by a hurricane right round the head and caught simply with a band of ribbon.

ALUMINIUM NET MOUNTED OVER GREY SATIN.

The blouse of the moment is almost as simple as the shirt of the eighties, and accords wonderfully well with the high-waisted gowns of mole, aluminium or silver-grey velvet. These blouses are carried out in metal net, which represents the craze of the moment, and covers the whole gamut of aluminiums, silvers, and bronzes which are so high in favour at present. It is usually mounted over a pale grey or ivory foundation, and is simple arranged in small pleats in front with the addition of a dainty little tie carried out in one of the lovely shades of the moment, while, in spite of its simplicity, it is adapted for the most elaborate toilette. Quilting the tunics of the new gowns is one of the latest crazes which seem specially invented this season to show that Dame Fashion has no intention of allowing any eccentricity to be ruled out of court. The tunic is slit up the centre seam and turned right back in two points, one on either side of the back, which are caught with a button and show the quilted satin lining to perfection. The raison d'etre of such a proceeding seems almost impossible to find, as it is by no means intended for warmth, the gown being never quilted all through, but only at the point where the lining is revealed, while in some cases it is bordered with a narrow hem of fur, which adds to the richness of the effect.

BAGS OF SUEDE WITH LATTICE-WORK OF VELVET RIBBON.

The long "pocket bag," hung from the waist by linked fetters of satin or velvet, is at last becoming universal, and all manner of different designs are being thought out by the creators of modes to add to the charm of the gown they accompany. Some of these are of dyed suede, over which are sewn bands—crossed and recrossed—of narrow velvet ribbon studded with tiny diamond buttons, which punctuate each intersecting point, the pockets being hung very low, so as in no wise to detract from the silhouette of the figure. These alms-bag shaped receptacles will probably play an important part as Christmas presents this year, and any woman endowed with sufficient skill with her needle and a harvest of ideas can evolve the most charming examples out of odd scraps of material and fringe.

SILVER FOX FARMING FOR PROFIT.

Fox-farming represents one of the latest feminine ventures which is having a success in America. An American woman who failed in her first attempt at poultry keeping has taken to raising foxes, and although from hen-coop to fox-farm seems a wide step, she was probably actuated by a sense of dry humour, prompted by the disappearance of early broods from their foster-mother's care. Breeding silver foxes for the fur-merchants' requirements is, however, turning out a lucrative venture, a woman farmer already making as much as £200 a year by the sale of the furs alone. A silver fox skin of excellent quality will bring in as much as £15 or £20, and the present enormous demand for this fur has resulted in a clear gain on all first-class and inferior pelts alike. Even the skin of an ordinary red fox brings in varying sums from 5s. to £1, which, if out of proportion to the amount which is made on pointed or silver fox, is accountable for a substantial sum on the yearly balance-sheet. From selling the actual skins to fur-dealers, the next step is that of specialising in rearing good stock. As large prices can, as a matter of fact, be gained nowadays for a pedigree fox as for champion bull-pups. A woman who lately took up the fur-farming—according to a writer in an American contemporary—disposes of the foxes she has reared at as much as £60 to £120 a pair, while for a really good animal almost fabulous prices are paid by other farmers who wish to improve their stock. The "rara avis" of the fox-farmer, as of the botanist, is the pure black specimen. Large sums are spent on experiments which will satisfactorily eliminate the white tipped hairs which persistently cling to the cultivated fox through generations. For a pure breed exceptionally large prices are paid, the whole of the fox being jet black, with the exception of a white tuft at the end of the tail. Cross-breeds are not difficult to rear, and although pure silver fox, which is so much in demand nowadays, is comparatively common, sufficient capital is made by specialising in this line to amply repay the farmer for the fox-runs and buildings, foster-mothers and cub-huts, which form the necessary stock-in-trade.

THE common or garden flow bulks so largely in Anglo-Indian domestic economy that any movement to improve the breed of poultry in India is welcome. Facilities for profitable poultry farming in India are numerous, and it is a mystery why the industry has not been taken up on a large and systematic scale in most Provinces. There are many Anglo-Indian fowl-fanciers in this country who have taken up poultry breeding as a hobby by which their own households and those of their friends incidentally profit, but carried out on a systematic and sufficiently large scale there ought to be money in the venture. Mr. H. E. Abbott, of the "Indian Planters Gazette," has long been an enthusiastic advocate of poultry breeding and farming on a commercial scale, and has written much on the subject. His latest brochure, "Monthly Hints for Indian Fowl-fanciers" is a useful addition to previous works on the subject. It is published at the Edinburgh Press, 300, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE TWO SERVICES.

The war cloud in the Near East having rolled away, it has been possible for the Admiralty to consider the arrangements for giving Christmas leave. For the second year in succession both the Channel and Atlantic Fleet ships will be in home waters during the festive season, with the exception of the four armoured cruisers affiliated to the Atlantic command, which are with the flag of Sir Percy Scott on the South American coast. The six battleships of the Atlantic Fleet, minus the "Albion," which will remain at Gibraltar for the refit, are to give leave at their respective home ports, but instead of "scattering" the units of the Channel Fleet, about which so much has been heard of late, the ships with the flag of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford will remain at their southern base. Inclusive of the Nore Division of the Home Fleet and the Fifth Cruiser Squadron, there will be approximately 25 battleships and 12 armoured cruisers with full crews at home ports during the Christmas season.

THE EXIGENCIES OF THE SERVICE.

Although it was known some time ago that Vice-Admiral Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe was likely to become Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, and that he would be succeeded in the command of the Atlantic Fleet by Vice-Admiral H. S. H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, the changes were at the last moment effected with remarkable celerity. Only a few days elapsed between the announcement of His Majesty's approval of these and other appointments, and the notification of the dates from which they take effect. A reasonable time is usually allowed between actual appointments and the dates of assuming the command of fleets away from home waters, but in the case of the Mediterranean and Atlantic Fleets these have followed each other in quick succession. Prince Louis of Battenberg, who was on detached service with a division of the Mediterranean Fleet at Marmarice, was recalled on November 7th. His flagship, the "Prince of Wales," arrived at Malta two days later, and left again on the 11th for Gibraltar, where she arrived on the 15th—the date of Prince Louis' appointment to the command of the Atlantic Fleet. The hurried departure of this officer from Malta obliged him to leave the island without saying "good-bye" to anyone ashore or afloat, the forty-eight hours at his disposal being barely sufficient, as he explained by way of apology to settle the affairs connected with the relinquishing of his appointment as Second in Command of the Mediterranean Fleet. Similarly, in order to permit of Sir A. G. Curzon-Howe reaching Malta to-day, the "Exmouth" had to be hurriedly dispatched to Tetuan last Saturday for battle practice.

THE ART OF TELEPHOTOGRAPHY.

Science appears to be coming to the aid of the marine or military "spy," as well as to those who earn a livelihood by more open methods. Hitherto the man who sought to get details of the defences of another country had to depend on a sketch taken at a distance, or a photograph taken at short range. The latter process has always been the most difficult and dangerous, but secured the best picture; while sketching was safer but less informing. But the process of telepotography, now nearly twenty years old, has been rapidly developed of late, and really good pictures can be taken by a camera over a mile distant from fairly prominent objects. Mountains can be telephotographed with accuracy at distances ranging up to fifty miles, according to their size and the state of the atmosphere. The magnifications in such cases exceed forty diameters. The point of interest in regard to "spy" work, however, is that good pictures of earthworks, &c., can be taken at distances exceeding a mile, up to the magnification of ten or a dozen diameters; which gives many minor details of great importance to those seeking information for foreign bureaus. Internal reflection which was the bugbear a few years ago, has been successfully surmounted, and the photographic lens is now a kind of photographic telescope when its attachment is fixed. There is just the lens itself, and a special hood only required as an extra, to accomplish the work of getting these enlarged pictures, so that the operator is in no way a suspicious person over and above an ordinary photographer, who would be considered innocuous at a hundred yards. A couple of Germans with a telephoto camera would therefore be sufficient to create a "casus belli" in some minds, if they were near a fort or battleship!

OFFICER'S PAY.

When will the War Office take up the serious question of the officer's pay? We ask the question without expecting an answer. But this being a perennial subject of interest we make no excuse for impressing upon the authorities the importance of a consideration of it. They will, perhaps, say that a sufficiency of officers can be got without raising the pay. The argument does not hold good, because possibly some gentleman could be got to perform for £500 a year the duties of President of the Local Government Board, which the present occupant of that office declared to be the utmost sum that any man was worth. Perhaps even some capable officer could be found to execute the duties of Secretary of State for War for less than £5,000. A democratic Government which does not desire to see the Army remaining the property of a particular class might be expected to think it worth while to give the officer a "living wage," so that candidates from other classes might compete. At any rate something should be done to ameliorate the situation of subalterns, captains, and majors. The second lieutenant receives the munificent sum of 5s. 3d. a day, with all its deductions, and if he goes afloat in a Government transport he pays 6s. 6d. a day for his food alone. The lieutenant has to be congratulated on receiving 9d. in addition, and when he has served seven years in his rank he glories in 7s. 6d. a day. The cost of living has risen, and surely it is not too much to suggest that the second lieutenant should have at least 6s. 6d. a day, and the lieutenant 7s. 6d. from the date of attaining that rank. It is niggardly to refuse the additional shilling until about a year before the lieutenant reaches the age for promotion to the next rank.

MIDDLE RANKS.

The captain is certainly grievously underpaid with his 11s. 7d. a day, and the major with his 13s. 7d. Both of them may be married men—the major very probably so, because, with his average service of eighteen to twenty years, he will be about forty years of age. The want of married quarters and lodging allowances places him at a very serious disadvantage. Formerly he could look forward to better pay and good allowances when he obtained command of a regimental district, but these appointments have been swept away, so that there is little encouragement except for Staff College men. It was a little concession to give an additional shilling a day to the major when he is senior of his rank in his unit and is doing regimental duty. But the only officers who are at all adequately paid are the Staff, the Royal Engineers, and officers in departments while the regimental officers, who are the backbone of the Army, receive a miserable pittance with much hard work and no play. The officer's life and service have changed vastly with recent years, and his expenses have grown amid ceaseless uncertainties and changes. The only thing that does not change is his miserable pittance described as pay, though whether it deserves that appellation is sometimes doubted. At one time an increase of pay was set on foot, but it began at the wrong end, and did not go much beyond the Commander-in-Chief, and more recently an excellent step has been taken in increasing the pay and pension of a lieutenant-colonel commanding. But until something has been done to increase the advantages of subalterns, captains, and majors, the situation of the Army officer can scarcely be other than unsatisfactory.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.
CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

This elder brother evidently knows how to play doctor, in real earnest. He knows about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His mother told him. Her mother told her, and her grandmother's mother told her mother. It's the one standard cough medicine for children
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
is entirely free from narcotics or poison of any kind. It is the great remedy the world over for colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, la grippe, and all bronchial complaints.
Accept no substitute or cheap and worthless imitation. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Put up in large and small bottles.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

SAFES
If you are thinking of purchasing a safe, buy a MILNER.
The largest safe manufacturers in the world; over 250 safes manufactured per week. Safes supplied to H.M. THE KING, the British Government, most of the Colonial and many Foreign Governments, nearly all the leading Banks of the World, Insurance Companies, Corporations, &c.
MILNERS' SAFE CO., LTD.
ALICE BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

WEST END "CHAMPION" LEVER WATCH
NICKEL Rs. 32 / ST. SILVER Rs. 50
A SUPERIOR TIME-KEEPER.
WILL STAND ROUGH WEAR.
Write for Price List.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O., BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM" Telephone No. 1578.
TRADE MARK
326
333
306
Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR, EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO., BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:
ARTHUR KOPPEL'S
LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL
LARGE STOCK OF:
STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
Really wholesome Confectionery
LARGE
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
MAKERS: LONDON.
Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
In allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made
Coventry Cycles,
warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Chester Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements.
PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made.
Write at once, using advertisement, for free list, catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

SAL HEPATICA
An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in
Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.
Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
For sale by chemists.
KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay
BEYNON & CO., 58, Esplanade Rd., S.

DOULTON'S
GERM-PROOF
FILTERS
BY ROYAL WARRANT.
PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.
THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.
ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES, LONDON, ENGLAND.

If you wish to buy RELIABLE SEEDS
send for a free copy of illustrated catalogue with descriptions and instructions for cultivation, from
PESTONJEE POCHAJEE POCHA,
Importer of Seeds, Bulbs, Garden Implements, etc.,
No. 8, Napier Road, Camp POONA.

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.
KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).
Reduced Price, £8 Cash.
CHEAPEST & BEST
Knitting Machine obtainable.
Made at the Company's own British Factory.
VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious affections.
The Physicians' Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

Sole Agents: AND DEPOT FOR India & Burma, A. DE'SOUZA & CO. P. O. Box 244, BOMBAY.
GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

MARTELL'S
To say that a Brandy is better than MARTELL'S is an empty boast; to beat it FOR QUALITY a frank impossibility.
BRANDY

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
When frequently used.
AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [7TH DECEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Bundle Rs....	Rs 2,000	Bahrein	M S H Rahim
48 Boxes Specie..	...	Karachi	Supdt V & P Docks

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent, „ 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. „ 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. „ 1st Dec..

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 42 lacs down.

Exchange :—

The market has been slightly firmer to-day. At opening most Banks were sellers of T.T. at 1s 3 7-8d but as there are no buyers at that rate two or three Banks offered to sell at 1s 3 29-32d. T. T. but very little was done. Forward selling rates are unchanged at 1s 3 15-16d T.T. for January. Credits can still be placed at 1s 4 1-16d but mostBanks refuse to buy under 1s 4 3-32d. 8 months' sight. Bills are scarce. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d. to 29-32
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-16 to 3-32 1.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	124 1-2
Yokonama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	164

Government Paper :—

The Market has been more active to-day. At opening the quotations were 94 11-16 ready and 94 5-8 for the settlement and gradually advanced to 95 and 94 15-16 for ready and forward delivery respectively. The Bazaar dealers were mostly buyers but the market became easier at the close and quotations ase now 1-16 under the highest point touched. Calcutta market opened at 94 3-4 ready and 94 13-16 forward.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94-15
1st Settlement	„	94-14

Bullion :—

On Saturday the price of Bar silver advanced 3-16 for ready and 1-8 for forward to 22 5-16. New York was 3-8 up at 48 3-8. Locally the market has been steady. Ready bars opened at 57 ex duty and closes unchanged but with buyers. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	57	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	57	0	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	57	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

A fairly large business was done yesterday in the bazaar and some lines of Good Broach previously sold, were covered by speculators. To-day prices opened Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher, but there has been little doing for forward delivery beyond covering and exporters are looking on. For ready cotton sellers are asking some advance but the rise is checking business.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	226-7	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	221	1-2 „
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	206	Jany
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	193-9	„
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	193	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	192	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	182	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	177/8	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	181-2	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	178-80	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	169 1-2	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Total Imports 6,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·64	4·67	4·66	4·66
+02	+03		

Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept
4·67	4·67	4·68	4·67	4·31
+03	+04	+03		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steadier with some business passing and we quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 4 0 B. T.
May ... ... „ 7 15 0 B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet with a small business doing. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 6 0 B. T.
Apl.-May Brown Delhi ... „ 7 14 0 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steadier with a fair demand and we quote as under :—

Bold White 85p.c ... ... Rs. 45 0 0
Mimbara ... ... „ 46 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... „ 41 8 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 11 0 B. T.
Apl.-May ... ... Rs. 9 8 0 B. T.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 30 0 0
Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0
January ... ... Rs. 22 4 0

Mowrasseed :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 6 10 0
Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—

Jan-Feb ... ... Rs. 41 0 0
Tone—Steadier.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 5 6 6 R. T.
White Pessi 85p.c. „ ... „ 5 14 0 „
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,495
India	70 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	57 1-4

Mills :—

Century...	957 1-2
Crescents	118 1-4
Davbl	461 1-4 January
Kohinoor	827 1-2 „
Manockji Petit	2,345 „
New Great Eastern	217½

Presses :—

New Borar	435
New Medusil	550

Miscellaneous :—

Badhan Pilo & Co	129
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ordy. ...	130
Do. do. Pref. ...	183
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	335
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,127 1-2 Jan
Phillips...	55
Telephone Co	32
Treacher & Co	607½

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Dholka	106
Ahmedabad-Prantej	562½
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	428 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	3,250	bales.
Wheat	4,138	cwts.
Linseed	2,368	„
Rapeseed	183	„
Gingellyseed	12,024	„
Poppyseed	35	„
Groundnuts	1,975	„
Castorseed	2,180	„
Rice	2,384	„
Myrabollams	3,443	„
Cottonseed...	9,061	„
Mowrasced...	618	„
Gram	815	„
Joowar	1,800	„
Maize	15	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 5th Dec. 1908, as compared with the statement of 28th Nov. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 28. Rs.	Dec. 5. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	37,69,250	34,45,981
Public Deposits at Branches ...	49,92,586	79,16,624
Other Deposits ...	8,90,98,349	8,76,52,494
Post Bills ...	16,623	16,623
Sundries ...	22,80,040	26,71,553
Rs....	12,02,53,339	11,80,57,574
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,20,48,586	1,24,69,474
Other authorised Securities.	26,32,926	26,29,026
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,56,93,118	166,98,814
Loans do. do.	2,68,48,634	2,62,46,379
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,33,06,564	1,48,55,836
Bank Stock ...	3,13,314	3,15,239
Stamps ...	3,927	3,918
Bullion ...	1,56,603	1,77,631
Balances with other Banks.	9,18,206	4,70,493
Sundries ...	2,57,663	3,13,956
Cash ...	4,80,48,398	4,38,74,619
	12,02,53,339	11,80,57,574

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	1,145
Bangalore Bank...	Sellers 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	180
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	Sellers 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan. July	Buyers 105
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. Do.	1,050
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1900 ...	1,000
Carnatic	Buyers 540
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 ...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares	Seller 155
Do. do ... B. Shares (50 paid) ...	50
Coral	175
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M. ...	2,200
Do. Do.	700
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	nom. 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tinnevelly	500
Tiruppur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. ...	40
Burma Investments	13
Dharmah Oil Coy.	3s. 6d.
Gachin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	Seller 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1916)	Seller 93
Becoan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...Sellers.
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)...	990
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares	Par.
Do. 5 ditto B. „ „	Par.
N. I. Distillaries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	Sellers 4100
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	Sellers 12.14.
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	Sellers 12.14.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...	2s.
Indian Alluminium (fully paid) ...	Buyers 105
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent.	Naks. 90
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills...	Seller 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Seller 90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	Seller 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	Sellers 97
Madras Electric Tramways	nom. 21
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	87
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Madras Electric Construction Debentures...	93
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Mysore Chromium	nom.
New Mysore Manganese	30s.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	Seller 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	97½
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	Buyers 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11½
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... ...	65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£101
Rangoon Oil	67½
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds ...	£ 101
Smith, W. H. & Co. (Ord.)	145
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	105
South Indian Railway Debentures	£122
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...	£103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company	nil. 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	Sellers 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	Buyers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers 107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	98
United Coffee Supply (Ord.)	nom.
Do. do. (6½ per cent. Pref.)	nom.
Vizianagram Mining	25s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, fully paid	20s.
Balaghat, fully paid	4s. 3d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference, fully paid ...	14s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines ,, ...	7s.
Champion Reef fully paid	6s.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (10s. paid) ...	1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	2s. 2d.
Dharwar Reefs (17s. paid)	2s.
Glenrock	6d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	2s. 6d.
Goldfields of Mysore (17s. paid)	1½d.
Hoarr Gold Mines (19s. 6d. paid)	1½d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid	19s.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	35s.
Indian Mines Syndicate (5s. 6d. paid)	Sellers. 2d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid	2d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	9½s. 3d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	4½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	2s.
Mysore Wynaad (13s. paid)	2s.
Nanjangod, fully paid	Seller Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	23s. 9d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary)	13s. 9d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid	19s.
Sangli, 14s. paid	1½d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid)	Rs. 4½
Tapnidodi (Mimm's) 16s. paid	16s.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 5TH DECEMBER 1908,
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09...£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 5th Dec. 1908. By Council Bills £1,168,481
By Gold £240,248
Balance to be remitted from 6th Dec. 1908 to 31st March 1909 ..... £16,091,321

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.		Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14	p. c.	1,495
Bank of India...	100	50	5	„	69½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12	„	1,600
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10	„	1,140
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100	100	6	„	63½
Specie Bank ...	O. 50	50	1½	„	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	50	6	„	57½
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9	„	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14	„	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12-10	6	„	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6	„	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd	£75½ old issue now issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	4s	p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100			xd 306
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld ..	100	20	4	c-o	14
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6		40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10		129
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330		10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue... ...	625	6·5	82½	xd	2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd	151
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nil.		130
Bombay Ice Mfg....	100	100	Nil.		28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40		925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c.	5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company ...	O. 250	250	p. c.	6	333½
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	P. 250	250	p. c.	6	262½
Delhi Flour	100	100	yr.	80	xd 380
Empit of India Life Assurance	200	200		16	137
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr.	p.c. 17	121
John Roberts and Co	100	100		14	20
Kemp and Co	100	100	div.	10	195
Kutrachee Landing..	200	175	yr.	14	xd. 208
Mareks and Co....	100	75		12	150
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100		10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100		11.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	200	50	p.c.	18½	190
Phillips and Co ...	100	30	...		37
Port Canning Co....	40	40	p.c.	10	54
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr.	27	490
Syndicate... ...	£ 10	10	p.c.	25	24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company... ...	B. 10	10	Nil.		17
Soundy and Co ...	100	100		8	80
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited... ...	100	100	Nil.		nom 20
	O. 75	£ 15	...		div. 9
	D. 30	60	...		
	P. 150	40	2½s		67
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c.	20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr.	1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co....	500	500	yr.	40	605

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad Advance ...	500	500	15		505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr.	32½	157½
Asur Veerjee	500	500	50		400
Berar Manufacturing ...	200	200	20	xd	150
Bombay Cotton Mfg. ...	500	500	yr.	50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co. ...	250	250	0½		615
Bombay United... ...	250	250	20		522½
Century	100	100	50		360
Central India... ...	500	500	85		1,715
China	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20		575½
Colaba Land & Mill...	700	700	50		1,130
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		800
Connaught	800	320	25		230½
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40		760
Crescent	100	100	5		117½
Crown	500	500	qr.	60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50		1,105
David	250	250	20		460
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20		600
Empress	500	500	25		355
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75		1,860
Gold Mohur	500	500	50		275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20		545
Howard & Bolougne ...	500	500	25		475
Hydershad	1,000	1,000	60		1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15		165
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	25		640½
Indo-China Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	div.	175	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25		320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10		190
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	div.	35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20		400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75		990
Khatao Mackanji	1,000	1,000	yr.	45	800
Kohinoor...	500	500	25		830
Leopold	100	100	3		60
Luxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40		400
Lakshmi Cotton... ...	1,000	1,000	80		1,515
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125		2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150		3,350
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175		2,125
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...		53
Mysore Spinning	50	50	...		20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.		217½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20		xd 745
Phœnix	100	100	5		110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20		645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20		900
Rehman	500	500	p. c.	6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid.	50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c.	10	1,035
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40		600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200		xd 1,525
S. Mahratta... ...	250	250	20		217½
Standard Mills	500	500	50		1,430
Sun	250	250	25		170
Swadeshi	500	500	45		xd 1,385
Textile...	500	500	30		xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500		250
Western India... ...	1,000	1,000	2		520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Bombay Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Fort...	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabha patty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	128½
Khangaum	400	400	25	395
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg	250	250	.....	260
New Egg Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 650
New Borar	500	500	40	495
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	490
Surat City	1,000	250	20	245
Vehari U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	40	497½
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

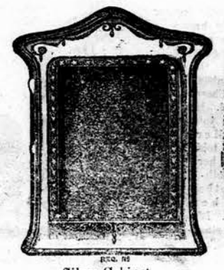
RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6	p. c.	562½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5	„	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4	„	426
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5	„	xd 103

Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.

Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 25.


Silver Cabinet. C.-D. V.

LATEST DATE
FOR POSTING X'MAS & NEW YEAR GIFTS
TO FRIENDS AT HOME
For X'mas 4th Dec. to leave by the Mail of 5th Dec.
For the New Year 11th „ „ „ 12th „
FREE WE PACK, INSURE & PAY POSTAGE ON ALL GOODS PURCHASED FROM US FROM 1ST TO 31ST DEC. FREE

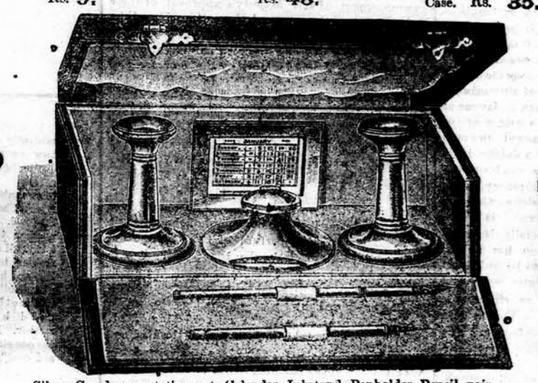
Silver Hat Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silver Golf Cup. 8 inches Rs. 48.

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

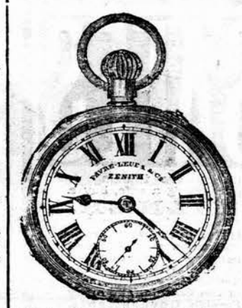

Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA.
BOMBAY & POONA.

TIME IS MONEY.
A GOOD, SOLID ACCURATE WATCH IS THE
"ZENITH"



NICKEL.

Open face ...	...	...	Rs. 25
Hunter ...	...	...	„ 27
Half Hunter ...	...	...	„ 30

GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.
FIVE THOUSAND OF THESE WATCHES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY OF ITALY.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1814.
SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 225 Rs.
Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 58, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

HAND POWER CENTRIFUGAL
FOR SMALL SUGAR PLANTATIONS.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue of these, also of our Steam, Electric and Belt-driven Machines.
SCORES OF MACHINES IN USE.
THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS, LIMITED.
HUDDERSFIELD, ENGLAND.

BENGER'S FOOD
Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.
It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.
Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

THE Choice OF A Piano
is an important matter.
You want a really good reliable instrument at a fair price, which will not only please when new, but continue to do so for many years.
Rose & Co.,
Fort, BOMBAY,
Can guarantee satisfaction and offer you the fine pianos of
Erard, Knake, Steinway, Brinsmead, Bechstein, etc.
On special terms for cash or the easy payment system, also for monthly hire.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

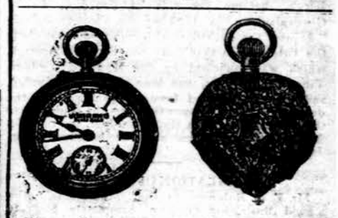
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

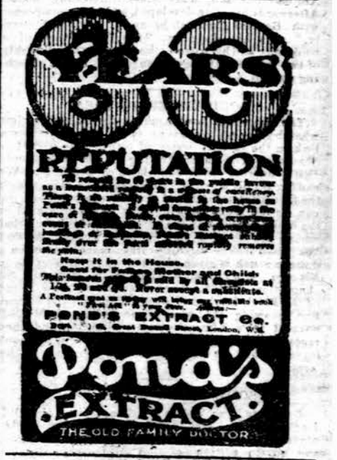
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen lots of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR :.. CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE


Meridian Watch Co.
PRECISION WATCHES
IN METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES
The Leading Watch Co. IN INDIA.
New Edited Catalogue Free on Application.
Watch Repairing Department under European Supervision.
G. A. CHARPIE & Co., BOMBAY.



Nursery Teabread
Adelaide Cakes, Queen Cakes, Milk Scones, Jam Sandwich, London Buns, are only

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

JHALRAPATAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JHALAWAR, DECEMBER 4.

THE birthday anniversary of His Highness the Maharaj Rana Bahadur of Jhalawar is one of the liveliest periods in Jhalawar. It falls on the 1st of December, which, by a happy coincidence, is a "gala" day of the Indian Empire by reason of its being the Birth-day of Her Majesty the Queen Empress. The gun salutes fired in honour of Her Majesty, mingled with Band-music accompanying the march of troops and salutes that announce His Highness's movements throughout the day for Markandya Puja, family gods' worship, the Durbar and many other functions of time honoured standing, make the day specially noisy and bustling. The public are treated to sumptuous festivities extending over two days and consisting off Galvan, banquets, Jalsa, illuminations and fireworks.

The noble feature of this year's Birth-day consists in the bestowal of Birth-day favours. The favours were substantial and judiciously conferred. Two of the recipients of these were His Highness's Librarian and the Subadar of the troops, both of whom were given increments in salary and seats in the State "Darbars," the latter being promoted to an Adjutantcy. Another interesting affair was the dancing duel at the Jalsa on the 1st night. Two expert "Kathake" disciples of the famous dancing acrobats Kalks and Binda of Lucknow, showed a masterly performance. This was in some way a challenge to the local dancers. But the prestige of Jhalawar was well maintained by "Kuki," a dancing girl of Maharaj Rana Prithvi Singh's time, who is still in His Highness's employ on a high salary. Both her dancing and acting, technically called "Artha" in Hindi, excited the highest applause. The presentation of addresses both from private and public bodies took up a good portion of the day and taxed His Highness's patience to the breaking point. In reply to the address presented by the Rajendra Literary Institute, His Highness said :—

Gentlemen,—I thank you for the address presented to me on this occasion of my Birth-day Anniversary. Yes, the annual return of this day is fraught with a peculiar significance. It is important not so much for the pleasure it gives me to greet and entertain my people but for its counterpart, the painful consciousness of what little I have done for self-improvement and the improvement of the State. Just as the cycle of a year completes its round on the span of life, it does not pass without knocking at the mind's door as a reminder of the famous line : "Art is long and Time is fleeting.' It is gratifying to gather from your review of the measures carried out in the course of the passing year, that they are conducive to the well-being of the people ; and this is the best reward a Ruler can covet for his strivings after his subjects" welfare. No doubt it is a pleasure and pride to be a recipient of a distinction conferred by His Imperial Majesty, but the good-will of the people with whom one has to deal directly is by far a more valuable honour to be desired. The educational progress which you term as a "Second-important matter", is really second to none in importance. The cause of education is dear to my heart, and will always receive my best attention. In this I may reasonably hope that a Literary body like yours can lend me a helping hand. Finally, I must thank you heartily for the eulogistic terms with which you have alluded to the commemoration of the late lamented Hazur. May the Divine blessing be on us and guide us safely through the trials of life.

THE INDORE WEEK.

Indore, November 30.—The Indore week opened on Monday with the first round of the polo tournament which has already been described. In the evening there was a most delightful dance given at the Residency by the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Daly, at which all the Indore and most of the Mhow people were present. The floor was perfect and the band played excellent music and everyone enjoyed themselves immensely.

On Tuesday the Married Ladies and Residency Club were "At Home" in the beautiful gardens, where a sumptuous tea was provided, and the energetic ones played tennis and shot at clay pigeons. The clay pigeon shooting competition was won in fine style by Mr. Clogstoun, who grassed all his five "birds" Colonel Kaye second after a tie with three others. Each of the abovenamed received a handsome prize. The evening was devoted to private dinner parties. Wednesday afternoon was devoted to polo, and a most delightful dance took place at night in the new Club house, where the bachelors of Indore were "At Home." Dancing was kept up till very late, and everything went off splendidly. Thursday was given up to cricket, Daly College vs. The World. Daly College won by eight wickets, one of the masters making a large score.

Mrs. Daly was "At Home" in the gardens in the afternoon where a very large number of people were present, including nearly all the Central India Chiefs, amongst whom was H. H. the Begum of Bhopal.

There was a large attendance at the Club on Friday morning for clay pigeon shooting competitions. The most successful were the Nawab of Bhopal, H. H. the Maharajah Holkar, Mr. Clogstoun, and Mr. Daniells. The ladies who nominated the winners were Mrs. Bagbie, Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Lewis, and each received a very nice prize, the gentlemen taking the sweepstakes. On Friday afternoon H. H. the Maharajah Scindia gave a gymkhana and dispensed lavish hospitality at the Club. The entries for the gymkhana were very numerous, and all the events were well contested and very amusing. The winners were : —Polo ball race, Mr. Medlicott ; Tilting the ring and tent-pegging ; Miss Orlev and Mr. Gordon ; Neck-lace, Miss Biscoe and Mr. Stow ; Stick race, Miss Aberigh Mackay ; Art race, Miss Biscoe and Mr. Stow ; Cigarette race, Miss Daly and Captain Gourlie; Jockey race for Daly College boys, Jasu.

In the evening there was a concert in the Club and Mr. Hide and the masters of the Mayo College were "At Home." Some good music and singing were heard, and special mention should be made of the singing and violin playing of Miss Huddleston and of the pianoforte solo of Miss Biscoe. Major Gilbert Cooper was heard at his best, and his "encored" song, "I'll sing thee songs of Araby" was received with the enthusiasm which it deserved. Mr. Cowley's rendering of "My Rose" was also much appreciated.

Pigeon shooting was resumed on Saturday morning when the Bhopal sportsmen were again to the fore as Isar Khan won both events, closely followed by Colnel Obeidullah Khan. The Maharajah Holkar and Mr. Clogstoun also shot well. The Polo finals were played in the afternoon.

A STATE BANQUET.

The State banquet on Saturday evening, given to celebrate the birth of a son and heir to H. H. the Maharaja Holkar, was a brilliant function, and went off very successfully. Covers were laid for 120 guests in a large tent adjoining the new Residency Club, which was illuminated in colours of red, blue, green and yellow lights, and looked very pretty and imposing. The scene within was a gorgeous one, the Oriental costumes blending in harmony with those of the West. The State band under the direction of Herr Otto Schmidt was in attendance, and played some choice selections of music. At the close of the banquet, H. H. the Maharaja Tukaji Rao Holkar proposed the health of His Majesty the King Emperor, which was drunk with full honours. Colonel Kaye then proposed the health of the Bala Sahib inan interesting speech. He said :—"Colonel Daly, your Highnesses, ladies and gentlemen,—As the invitation cards sent out have already inrformed you, this banquet is given by the Indore State to celebrate the birth of the Bala Sahib, that is the birth of a son and heir to His Highness Maharaja Tukaji Rao Holkar of Indore. The young Prince was born on the 6th September last, and this dinner, which His Highness particularly wished should be given to his English friends to mark the happy event, would have taken place at an earlier date, had not joy at the advent of an heir to the "gadi" of the Indore State been shortly afterwards clouded by the death of His Highness' father, the late Maharaja Sir Shivaji Rao Holkar. Though this great sorrow so recently befell him, the Maharaja was unwilling that the present opportunity of inviting so many of his brother Chiefs and English friends, now assembled at Indore, to a dinner to commemorate the birth of the Bala Sahib, should be allowed to pass. We have therefore been invited here this evening to partake of the hospitality of the Indore State. Though the two periods of my service at Indore do not together amount to more than two and a half years, I was serving here when the present Maharajah Sahib was born, and now during my incumbency of the post of Resident at Indore the new heir-apparent has come into the world. This coincidence perhaps makes it not unfitting that it should have fallen to my lot to-night to propose the toast of the Bala Sahib's health. Amongst the many interesting personalities which the history of the past rulers of the Indore State brings before us there is perhaps none whose career so fires the imagination of that of Yeshwant Rao Holkar, the intrepid soldier and dashing commander, who ruled these territories a hundred years ago. I allude to his career because to the Bala Sahib has been given the name of Yeshwant Rao. The stirring times and troublous day when the former Yeshwant Rao won his fame by the sword belong to the past, but in the changed conditions of the more peaceful days in which we live other roads to fame are open. Let us hope that the young Yeshwant Rao may, in time to come, win as high a reputation in the paths of administration as the forefather whose name he bears, won in days gone by, as a leader on the field of battle. I now ask you all to join me in congratulating our host on the birth of his son and heir and in drinking to the long life, happiness and future prosperity of Bala Sahib Yeshwant Rao Holkar.

The band having played the State Anthem, the Maharaja Holkar replied as follows :—"Colonel Daly, ladies and gentlemen,—I gladly rise to acknowledge Colonel Kaye's kindly words. He has alluded most happily to the occasion which has drawn so many of us together—one which is as important to the State of Indore as to myself, and the hopes he has expressed for the future of my son are indeed my own. It is a great pleasure to me to see so many friends here to-night—a gathering which I welcome heartily—distinguished moreover as it is, by the presence of the Agent to the Governor-General who not only represents the Government of India, but is, I am sure I may say, a personal friend. I am glad, therefore, to take this opportunity of asking you, ladies and gentlemen, to drink to the health of Colonel and Mrs. Daly."

The health of the Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Daly was drunk to the strains of "He is a jolly good Fellow." Colonel Daly then replied in suitable terms. He congratulated His Highness the Maharaja Holkar on the success of the past week, which, he has pleased to notice, coincided with the annual meeting of the Daly College, and thus brought together a happy meeting of the Native Chiefs and Nobles in Central India with the leading European officers and tended to strengthen the bonds of friendship and unity. Referring to the polo tournament, Colonel Daly remarked that he hoped to see His Highness, who is a keen sportsman and cricketer, compete in the near future for his own Challenge Cup. While expressing his pleasure and pride that his old Regiment, the Central India Horse, had won the much-coveted trophy, Colonel Daly sympathised with the losing teams of Bhopal, Rutlam, and the Skinner's Horse, and wished them better luck next time. In regard to the new Residency Club, which had quite recently been completed, he said the members owed a debt of gratitude to the designer, Mr. Cowley, and to Mr. H. G. Waterfield, the energetic Honorary Secretary, to whose exertions much of the success of the functions of the week were due. At the conclusion of his speech Colonel Daly proposed the health of His Highness the Maharaja Tukaji Rao Holkar, which was received and drunk with great enthusiasm. His Highness in reply, said : —Colonel Daly, ladies and gentlemen,—I thank you very sincerely for the kind way in which my health has both been proposed and responded to. I ask you now to drink to the winning team of the tournament. May it always have as hard a struggle to win the Cup as on this occasion.

The toast was drunk with great hilarity and the party shortly afterwards adjourned to the Club, where dancing was indulged in until midnight. Among the guests who were invited were :—Their Highnesses the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Begum of Bhopal, Raja of Dhar, the Nawab of Jhora, the Raja of Rutlam, the Maharaja of Charkhari, the Maharaja of Bijawar, the Nawab of Baoni, the Raja of Sitamau, the Raja of Sailana the Raja of Rajgarh, the Raja of Narsingarh, the Raja of Maihar, the Raja of Jhabua, the Rana of Barwani, the Rana of Ali Rajpur, Colonel Sahibzada Obeidulla Khan of Bhopal, A. D. C. to His Excellency the Viceroy, Nawab Nasrulla Khan of Bhopal, Sahibzada Sher Ali Khan of Jaora, and Rai Nanak Chand Rahadur, C.I.E., Minister of the Indore State. Most of the Chiefs entered after the dinner was over a few were unavoidably absent.

The European guests included:—The Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Daly, General and Mrs. De Voeux, Colonel and Mrs. Scott, Colonel and Mrs. Westcott, Colonel and Mrs. Grant, and the Misses Cameron, Colonels Armitage, Baker Cotgrave, Dunsterville, Fryer, Newmarch, O'Sullivan Stafford and Watson.

ABBOTTABAD.

Nov. 30.—It will soon become a proverb,—"If you want to be jolly, go to Abbottabad." One of our visitors who was recently with us, and hails from a large and gay cantonment not far from Abbottabad was heard to say in a stage whisper, "What a gay little place Abbottabad is!" Still, whatever the outside world may think, we do not consider ourselves gay. We are a serious-minded community, taking our exercise, be it golf, tennis, polo, etc., regularly and living our life in a matter-of-fact way and withal enjoying it.

One would never think that after an American tournament for ladies had taken place that there would be any chance of holding another the following week. Mrs. Watkis generously offered prizes if another American tournament for mixed doubles could be arranged. Some 17 couples very promptly entered for it. From November 9 to November 16 the Club courts were thronged with energetic couples who played each other nine games. With a variety of players, who possess a variety of strokes it was previously arranged that handicaps should be given. On this occasion it was an "open" handicap and every one knew what they were doing and how many games they had won. The idea of a "sealed" handicap is not popular with some players. The result of the handicapping was on the whole good. Miss Millar and Mr. Hark with a handicap of +30 won 76 games and secured the first prize. Miss Hall and Mr. Rombulow Pearse, who were plus +15 won 68 games and received the second prize. Captain and Mrs. Graham, with +36 scored 65 games and just missed the second place. Those with—30 found it a tough tussle. Major and Mrs. Badcock, with —30, scored 60 and the Rev. A. B. F. and Mrs. Cole, with—30, 58 games. It should be recorded for the benefit of stations where disputes arise that there were no umpires and that the tournament passed off pleasantly ? On Friday November 16, Mrs. Watkis was "At Home" at the Club. This was the last day of the tournament and when it was definitely known who the winners were, Mrs. Watkis presented the following prizes:—First prize—Miss Millar received a miniature silver casket and Mr. Hark a miniature Ascot cup ; second prize:—Miss Hall, a round silver photograph frame and Mr. Rombulow Pearse, two miniature silver candlesticks. After the presentation of the prizes three hearty cheers were given for Major-General and Mrs. Watkis and a pleasant tournament and afternoon were brought to a close.

On November 10 there was a subscription Dance. As I mentioned before that the dancing floor at the Club was not yet available, nor likely to be for some little time, the intelligent public might justly exclaim—"How can they dance without a floor!" But it is just here that our enterprising little station comes to the fore. Mrs. Stewart kindly put her house at the disposal of the dancing community. The whole house was thrown open and in case the house proved too small seats were even arranged in the garden. The house was tastefully and charmingly arranged and decorated. There were about 13 couples and some extra men. When the latter tired of acting the weary wall-flower they gaily danced with each other. The floor was pronounced a success and we all thoroughly enjoyed the evening.

On Saturday, November 28, Captain and Mrs. Keen gave an "At Home" to the whole station. Nearly every one responded to the kind invitation and Civil Lines were "en fete." Unfortunately this clashed with the first day of the Gunner sports which prevented some from being present. In addition to tennis, some no doubt were glad to get a game of badminton. Badminton does not flourish in our station, and yet when indulged in by keen players, it can be exciting and one can get a good deal of exercise in a quiet way. When the light failed for outdoor games and the evening grew chilly the guests adjourned indoors for music. A variety of songs were sung and it struck one that there is a good deal of musical talent in the station, only it wants bringing out. A pleasant "At Home" was brought to a close somewhat late in the evening.

Some of the regiments who have been out in camp for their battalion tests have returned and we hope that ere long the station will be full again.

UMBALLA.

Umbala has had quite a little burst of evening gaieties lately. It is seldom that lovers of music in this country get a concert such as was given us on Monday, the 31st instant, and Mr. Herbert Williers' concert party drew a crowded house. The programme was a little too classical, perhaps, for one part of the audience, but obviously was enjoyed by the music loving portion.

Mrs. Fergusson's acting is by this time so well known to Umballa and Simla folk that her name on a play bill is sufficient guarantee for a crowded house, and when the performance is advertised for one night only it seems a pity that the cavalry theatre was not last night built of elastic material. We were presented with a most attractive programme consisting of three items. The first part was a drama in one act, entitled "A Queen's Messenger," in which only two characters appear. Mrs. Fergusson's delightful acting and charming personality made her the most irresistible of Russian spies, and the fact that in the end she showed herself to be a woman with a heart after all, gave one a comfortable excuse for having succumbed to her fascination all through, just as much as the man for whom it almost proved disastrous. Captain MacDowall was perfectly at ease in his part of the Queen's Messenger, and his performance of the part, just after the drug he had been given began to take effect, was a finished piece of acting such as one hardly ever sees on the amateur stage. It would seem indeed that his talent is of a very versatile order, for he was equally at home in the role of the German graf in "Browne with an E." which formed the next part of the programme. Mr. Croly's acting as the agitated highly-strung "Mrs. Nervesley" demands special mention. Those who remembered him as the Irish Doctor in "Mr. Hilary Regrets" last year, know they might expect something good, and they were not disappointed. Major Beecher as the hotel-keeper and Mr. Uriacke as the harassed and puzzled "Mr. Brown without the E." were both good. Miss Fergusson was unfortunately unable through illness to take the part of Mrs. Brown, but her place was ably filled by Mrs. Rothery Nutt at rather short notice. Mrs. Lang as the pretty pert "little Yankee" was charming and completed a caste in which all acted with the ease and finish one is beginning to expect from this group of talended amateurs.

The third and last item on the programme a farce, entitled "Packing Up" kept the whole audience in a gust of laughter from beginning to end. Major Rothery Nutt as the irascible Mr. Chugwater was sufficiently infuriating to make the most docile of wives rebel, while Mrs. Fergusson as the patient capable wife finally goaded into "kicking" was excellent. The fact that the performers themselves occasionally saw the funny side of things and had to turn their backs to the world to regain control over their faces, only added fresh zest to the merriment of the audience, and when the curtain rang down on the final contretemp of Mr. Chugwater's having "packed his trousers," thus rendering the contemplated trip impossible, we were quite weak with laughter.

The band of the K. D. G. Regiment, always in itself a treat, was in attendance. Altogether it was a most enjoyable evening, and one regrets that it cannot, on account of manœuvres, be repeated for the many who last night were unable to obtain seats.

On Saturday last we had a very cheery dance at the Club, and now for a time things will doubtless be more or less piano "owing to manœuvres," which as I heard one lady remark pathetically "always manage to spoil things somehow." However, it is not for long, and already one hears whispers of a big dance to take place immediately on the return of the warriors.

The ball of the children's season was successfully set rolling by Miss Betty Woon's fancy dress dance. The frocks were dainty and varied, and the dancing of a rather "go as you please" order. Stately poudre ladies, beautiful princesses, and dainty milk-maids capered about at will, while a monk and a puritan were seen jumping on one another in a corner with all the good will in the world. Everybody enjoyed themselves immensely, and all are clamouring for more excuses for fantastic attire.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Dorothea Howard writes—"is pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Ranelagh, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

LOOK OUT

FOR OUR

ILLUSTRATED

Christmas Number

TO BE ISSUED

ON

18th DECEMBER.

The Bombay Gazette

PROPRIETARY PUBLICATIONS.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A Description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols).

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

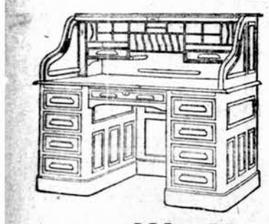
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds.

Digitized by Google with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

OFFICE FURNITURE,

INCLUDING



Roll Top Desks,
Revolving and Tilting Chairs,
Vertical Filing Cabinets,
Card Index Cabinets,
Type-writer Desks and Tables.

W. H. THORNS & CO.,

13–15, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, SECUNADERBAD.

MARTINS'

TUBE-CORE

GOLF BALLS.

300,000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW **"LEADITE"** PAINT.
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE **"ZODIAC"** AND **"HURRICANE"** GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED.

MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM—ENGLAND.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. — Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. — Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. — Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the slightest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

"CAUTION—The name of **"PHOSPHODYNE** is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure** for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated, The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations. None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LONDON BIRMINGHAM, **OSLER, LTD.,** CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.

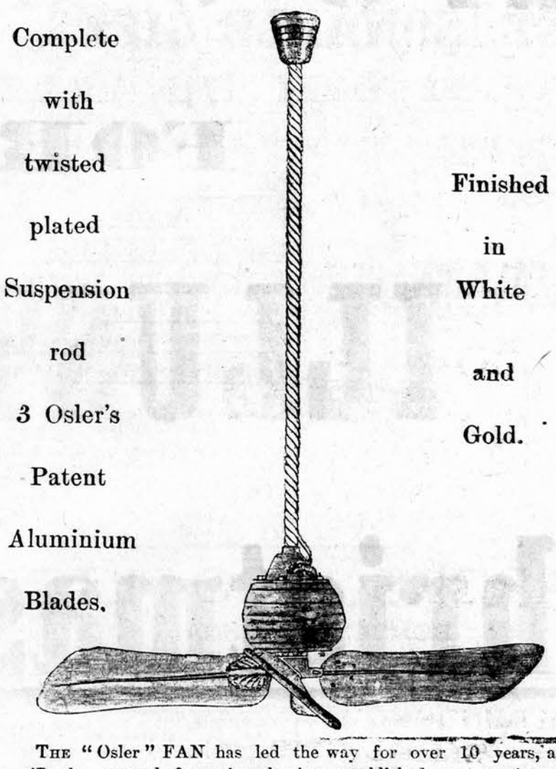
CANADA BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of Electric Light Fittings.

THE "OSLER" FAN.

Complete with twisted plated Suspension rod 3 Osler's Patent Aluminium Blades.



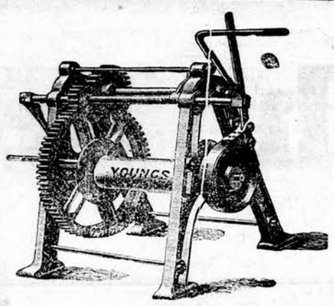
Finished in White and Gold.

THE "Osler" FAN has led the way for over 10 years, and is still the general favourite, having established a reputation for Durability, Efficiency, Silent Running, Low Current Consumption, as well as for handsome appearance.

Before buying **Cheaper 1st Cost Fans** from elsewhere give us a call and see the "Osler" FAN.

The "Osler" FAN will prove itself the cheapest in the end.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH PAYMENT AND FOR LARGE QUANTITIES.



YOUNGS

RYLAND STREET WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND

HOISTING CRABS

Per Hand or Power.

Lifts and Heists.

Railway Plant.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO 72.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

"SACCO"

(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Booklet and full particulars on application to

THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognised."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Betts' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

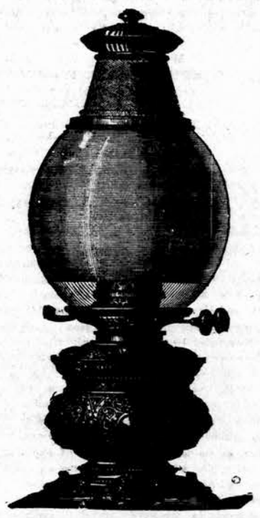
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

'ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

DITMAR'S

LAMPS AND LANTERNS



Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS

OF THE ONLY RELIABLE

STORM

AND

PUNKAH-PROOF

LAMPS

FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

ROWLAND'S
KALYDOR
FOR THE SKIN

COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and

ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE

MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on *NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.*
A box of Demiocs or a nice foot rule given away in exchange for a MILO tin wrapper.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to
Messrs. TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing; irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

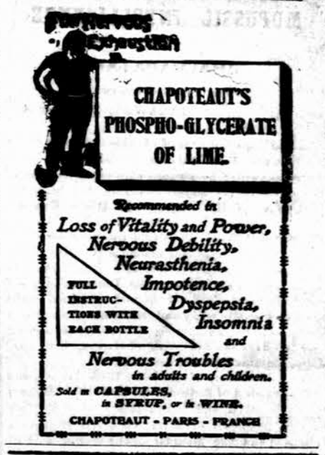
VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and in whatsoever form met with, leaving all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throats or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on Urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES CO., 8, Bond Street, Clarence Square, London W.C., or of Agents in above Price 2/9 and 4/6 Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD.



"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BALDNESS CAN BE CURED.

Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless researches and experiments in my laboratory

KESHRANJAN OIL

has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.

Re. I-0 per bottle. Post-free, Rs. I-5.

PRAMEHABINDU—Cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Re. I-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.

The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makardhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.

Illustrated catalogues, containing fuller accounts of diseases and remedies, are transmitted free on application.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.

Nos. 18-1 9 Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.

EDWIN MILES &

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 8 Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 82, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street LONDON, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER SPINK & Co